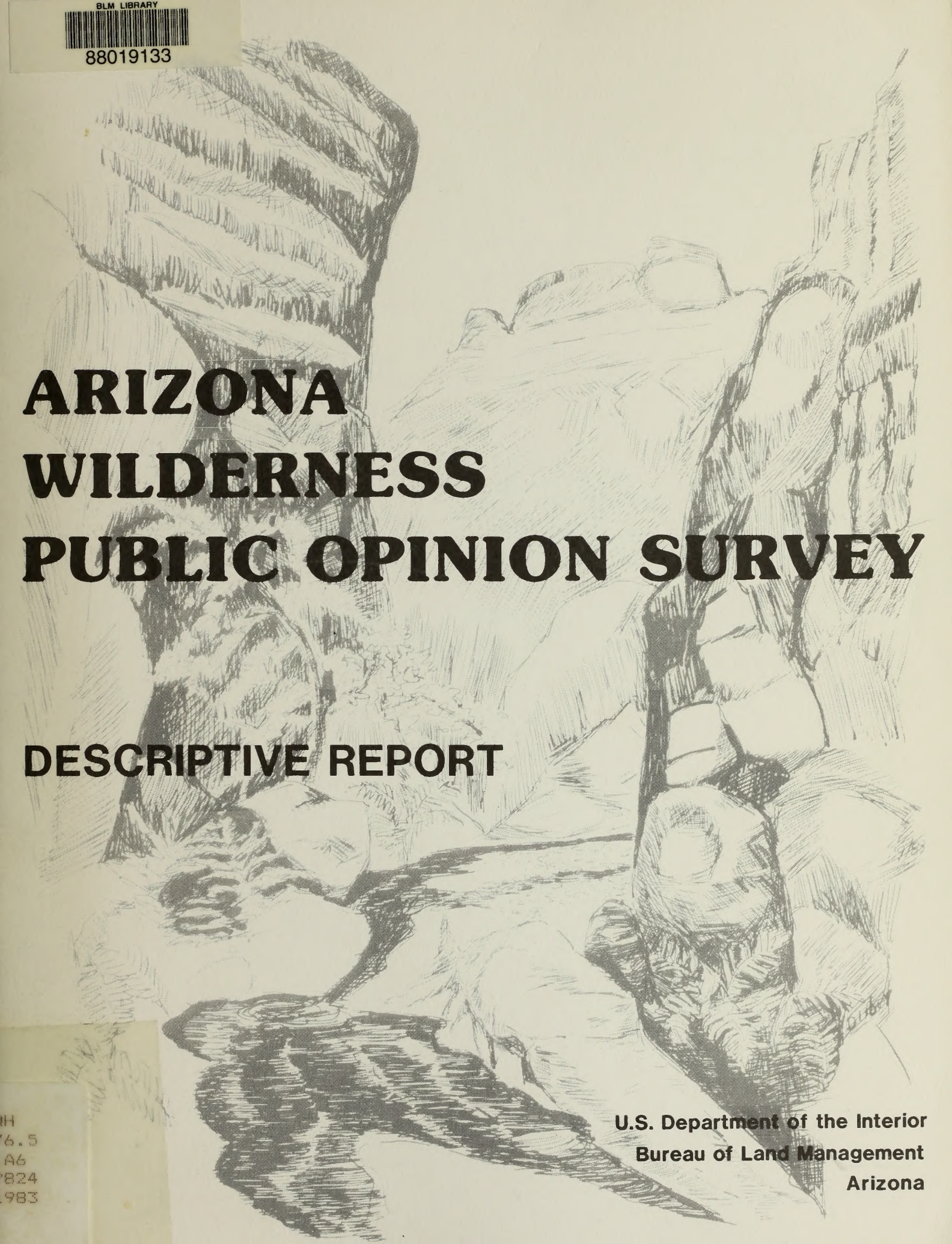




88019133



# **ARIZONA WILDERNESS PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY**

## **DESCRIPTIVE REPORT**

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Arizona

4H  
6.5  
A6  
824  
983





#10928564  
ID 88019133

QH  
76.5  
.A6  
P824  
1983

ARIZONA WILDERNESS  
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

BLM LIBRARY  
SC-324A, BLDG. 50  
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER  
P. O. BOX 25047  
DENVER, CO 80225-0047

PREPARED BY THE PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
COORDINATION STAFF, DIVISION OF LANDS AND  
RENEWABLE RESOURCES, ARIZONA STATE OFFICE,  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, PHOENIX, ARIZONA

K. L. PEARSON, PROJECT DIRECTOR  
JEANETTE PRANZO, ECONOMIST  
TIM DUCK, TECHNICIAN

PHOENIX, ARIZONA  
OCTOBER, 1983





## SUMMARY

In August 1982, the Arizona State Office of the Bureau of Land Management mailed out 5,535 questionnaires to a sample of Arizona registered voters to find out about people's perceptions of federal wilderness. Sixty-two percent (3,034) of the 4,872 questionnaires delivered to the sample group were completed and returned to BLM. The responses show that perceptions range from strong interest in and support of wilderness to strong opposition to wilderness.

The following are some of the highlights of the response data:

- \* Eighty-one percent believe that wilderness is an important use of Arizona's federal land (Table 3-2).
- \* More than 80 percent believe that federal wilderness areas are important for the protection of wildlife, plants, air and water quality and natural lands (Table 4-3).
- \* Over 50 percent believe that hikers and backpackers, children, city residents, and "self and family" will or may gain from wilderness (Table 4-4).
- \* Sixty-eight percent believe that user fees should be imposed if more funds are needed for wilderness management and expansion (Table 4-5).
- \* Forty-seven percent agree that Arizona should have more wilderness areas, and 44 percent agree that Arizona has enough federal wilderness now (Table 4-6).
- \* Twenty-three percent remember details of a wilderness trip. They report average costs of \$18.86 per person for a 2-day trip and a willingness to give an average of \$8.63 more if needed for the trip (Table 5-7).
- \* Forty-one percent would be willing to donate to a special wilderness fund (Table 6-3). The average amounts shown in Table 6-5 range from \$11.61 for existing Arizona wilderness to \$5.79 for a 5 percent increase in the amount of wilderness in the United States.
- \* Twenty-nine percent would be willing to donate funds for Arizona wilderness, and 23 percent would donate funds for United States wilderness uses. The highest amounts would be donated for use by future generations (Tables 6-6 and 6-7).

Caution should be used in interpreting or generalizing about these highlights or other data in this report. Although BLM's survey population is a statistically valid sample of Arizona registered voters (see Appendix 2), 38 percent of the sample group did not return questionnaires. In addition, the 48 percent of Arizona's adult population who were not registered voters at the time of the survey were not part of the BLM sample.





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page Number</u>
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Demographic Characteristics of the Resident Population	4
3.0 Public Land Perceptions: Agencies, Use Preferences, Activities	9
4.0 Wilderness Perceptions and Preferences	14
5.0 Wilderness Visits	26
6.0 Non-Market Values of Wilderness	29
Appendices	
1.0 The BLM Socioeconomic Wilderness Questionnaire	36
2.0 Methodology	45
3.0 County Data Displays	54

# LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
1-1	Summary of Questionnaire Response	3
2-1	Demographic Data: Information on Sex, Age Ethnic Group, Education	5
2-2	Demographic Information: Vehicle Ownership, Preferred Home Language, Years Lived in Arizona, Employment Status	7
2-3	Demographic Data: Information on Housing Type, Household Size, Children Under 18 Years	8
2-4	Demographic Information: Annual Pre-Tax Income Reported by Respondents	8
3-1	Knowledge and Source of Information About Selected Federal Public Land Management Agencies	10
3-2	Preferences for Selected Uses of Public Lands	11
3-3	Preferences for Selected Outdoor Activities	11
3-4	Information on Vacation Trips (2 Days or Longer) Reported by Respondents	13
3-5	Information on Vacation Trips (2 Days or Longer) Reported by Respondents (Details)	13
4-1	Knew About Wilderness Areas Before Receipt of BLM Questionnaire	15
4-2	Knowledge and Source of Knowledge About Federal Wilderness Areas	15
4-3	Preferences for Setting Aside Federal Land as Wilderness Areas	17
4-4	Opinions About the Effects of Wilderness on Selected Groupings	19
4-5	Opinions of Respondents About Sources for More Funds for Wilderness Management and Expansion (If Needed)	21
4-6	Preferences About Agreement and Disagreement to Selected Statements on Wilderness	21



# LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
4-7	Opinions About Why and Where More Wilderness Areas May be Needed	23
5-1	Information on Visits to Wilderness Areas in the United States	25
5-2	Information on Reasons Given by Respondents for Not Visiting Wilderness Areas	25
5-3	Information About First Visit to Wilderness	25
5-4	Information on Visits to Wilderness Areas Identified on Questionnaire Map	26
5-5	Percentage of Respondents Visiting Specific Wilderness Areas Identified on Questionnaire Map	26
5-6	Information on Costs of Wilderness Visit	28
5-7	Information on Trip Expenses	28
6-1	Information on Memberships in Selected Organizations	30
6-2	Gifts by Respondents to Selected Groups in Past Year	30
6-3	Willingness to Give to a Special (Fictional) Wilderness Fund	32
6-4	Reasons Given for Not Giving to Special (Fictional) Wilderness Fund	32
6-5	Amounts Respondents Would Give to Support Existing and Expanded Wilderness	33
6-6	Allocations of Willingness to Give Amounts to Selected Arizona Wilderness Uses	33
6-7	Allocations of Willingness to Give Amounts to Selected United States Wilderness Uses	34





## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In August 1982, the Arizona State Office of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) mailed a questionnaire to 5,535 state residents to gather current information about how some Arizonans view and value federal wilderness. Over 3,000 (62.3 percent) people completed and returned questionnaires to BLM.

### 1.1 Scope of the Report

This report is only an introductory summary of the data obtained by the survey. Its purpose is to describe the questionnaire response. Additional reports in which questionnaire data are interpreted and analyzed for specific purposes will be produced on request. For example, this report does not investigate the differences between rural and urban responses. It does not segregate responses by age, sex, education, ethnicity, or income. It does not contain county or subcounty displays and does not provide summaries of the data by BLM District. (Examples of county data summaries are included in Appendix 3.)

Such information is excluded for two reasons. First, the report is introductory. Its intent is to acquaint readers with the data and with the methodology through which the data were obtained. Second, this report is intended to give BLM managers the opportunity to define the type of analysis they can best use. In a sense, this report represents a menu from which selections can be made to suit a variety of interests, concerns, needs, and uses.

### 1.2 Reliability of the Data

The data in this report accurately summarize the wilderness viewpoints and values of Arizona registered voters. At the state level the figures in the tables would not vary by more than 1.5 percent (plus or minus) in 95 cases out of 100. This high level of accuracy is a result of the survey design, details of which are presented in Appendix 2.

The data apply only to Arizona registered voters and not to all residents of the state. Because registered voters make up a majority of Arizona's adult (18 years and older) population, the registered voter group is representative of the state. One can assume, however, that the viewpoints and values of non-registered voters may differ from those of registered voters.

Thirty-eight percent of the sample population did not return questionnaires. BLM contacted a representative sample of this group to learn why they had not returned questionnaires and found that most "were not interested" (see Appendix 2.3.5).

### 1.3 Organization of the Report

Several points are presented here to clarify the content and purpose of this report.



### 1.3.1 Contents

A copy of the BLM questionnaire, a description of the survey methods, and county data summaries are included as appendixes. State summary data from the questionnaire responses, shown in frequency distribution tables and described in brief comments, are presented in Sections 2 through 6 of this report. Section 2 describes the demographic characteristics of the respondents, summarizing data from the last of the five parts of the questionnaire, Sections 3 through 6 follow the sequence of the questionnaire.

Appendix 1 of this report contains a copy of the questionnaire. Appendix 2 summarizes the planning and design of the survey and includes many of the details that authenticate the validity of the survey and its results. Some technical information has been omitted, mainly statistical formulas associated with probability sampling and inferences and other matters involved with computer data processing. Appendix 3 contains frequency distribution tables displaying selected survey data by county.

### 1.3.2 Number of Returns

Table 1-1 shows the total number of returned questionnaires. The column labeled "Usable Returns" includes all the returned forms that could be used for data processing. BLM received 2,881 returns that were used for analysis (shown in the "usable" column). A total of 153 unusable questionnaires was returned to BLM. Most of these questionnaires had no response data and many had notes saying that the form had been returned for a variety of reasons: lack of time, lack of interest, lack of information. Some had complete responses but could not be processed because the BLM control identification code had been destroyed. A few purposely mutilated questionnaires were returned and could not be used.

### 1.3.3 Interpretation and Inferences

Caution is important in interpreting and making inferences about the data shown in the tables of this report. The percentages only apply to the people who returned usable questionnaires to BLM (Table 1-1). Although the total response rate was over 62 percent, BLM does not know about the views and values of the 38 percent of registered voters who did not return questionnaires. Therefore, the results cannot be used as a basis for generalizing about the Arizona population, or even about the total adult population of the State.



TABLE 1-1

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

	QUESTION- NAIRES MAILED TO PERSONS	UNDELI- VERABLE	ACTUAL DELIVERED QUESTION- NAIRES	TOTAL USABLE AND UNUSABLE RETURNS	USABLE RETURNS	UNUSABLE (BLANK OR MUTILATED) RETURNS	UNRE- TURNED QUESTION- NAIRES
TOTALS	5535	663	4872	3034	2881	153	1838
PCT RETURN				0.62	0.59	0.03	0.38

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

## 2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION

Section 5 of the BLM Wilderness questionnaire contained 13 demographic questions, seeking information about the respondent's sex, marital status, age, education, employment status, household income, preferred home language, and household size. Over 80 percent of the usable questionnaires had answers for the demographic items. These data provide information about some of the characteristics of the respondents.

### 2.1 Overview

Typically, the respondents to the BLM Wilderness questionnaire are married white adults between the ages of 30 and 60 years who have lived in Arizona for at least 10 years and who report pre-tax household incomes between \$25,000 and \$39,000. The respondents generally are high school graduates who have received some post-high school education.

### 2.2 Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Table 2-1 shows that of the 2,753 respondents to the survey, 52 percent are male and 48 percent are female.

### 2.3 Marital Status

Table 2-1 shows that 78 percent of the respondents are married.

### 2.4 Age Distribution

Arizona residents must be 18 years old before they can vote. The age distribution range shown in Table 2-1 does not, therefore, include anyone less than 18 years of age. Eighty-eight percent of the respondents are between 20 and 69 years of age.

### 2.5 Ethnicity

Recipients of the BLM Wilderness questionnaire were asked to identify their ethnic background. This question presents some difficulty to the respondent whose ethnic background may be mixed such as one whose parents are of both Native American and White backgrounds.

Table 2-1 shows the ethnicity of respondents by their own classification. The majority are White, Hispanics constitute 7 percent of the state total, and Native Americans constitute 4 percent.

### 2.6 Years of Formal Education

The data in Table 2-1 show that 68 percent of the respondents have completed at least 1 year of college/university level education.

### 2.7 Motor Vehicle Ownership

Ninety-five percent of the respondents own motor vehicles according to data in Table 2-2.



TABLE 2-1

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA: INFORMATION ON:  
SEX, AGE, ETHNIC GROUP, EDUCATION  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	SEX	AGE	ETHNIC GROUP	YEARS OF SCHOOL
TOTAL RESPONSES	2753	2754	2754	2656
SINGLE MALE	9.12			
MARRIED MALE	42.61			
SINGLE FEMALE	13.11			
MARRIED FEMALE	35.16			
UNDER 20 YRS		0.87		
20-29 YRS		14.52		
30-39 YRS		19.39		
40-49 YRS		16.63		
50-59 YRS		18.34		
60-69 YRS		18.81		
70 YRS AND OVER		11.44		
WHITE			86.93	
HISPANIC			6.86	
BLACK			1.34	
NATIVE AMER			3.56	
OTHER			1.31	
UNDER 8 YRS				3.20
8 TO 12 YRS				29.29
13 TO 16 YRS				42.28
OVER 16 YRS				25.23

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

## 2.8 Preferred Home Language

Language provides another type of inquiry into ethnicity. Ninety-six percent of the respondents list English as a preferred home language (Table 2-2).

## 2.9 Years Lived in Arizona

Table 2-2 shows that 71 percent of respondents have lived in Arizona for over 10 years.

## 2.10 Employment Status

Data in Table 2-2 show that 42 percent of the statewide respondents have full-time jobs and that another 12 percent are self-employed. Seven percent of the respondents class themselves as unemployed. The column labeled "Not Seeking Work" includes 31 percent of the respondents. This category includes retirees and nonemployed wives or husbands, who are not seeking employment outside the home.

## 2.11 Housing Type

Seventy-eight percent of the respondents live in single family housing (Table 2-3).

## 2.12 Household Size

Table 2-3 shows an average of three persons in the households of the respondents.

## 2.13 Children Under 18 Years

Table 2-3 shows an average of two children in the households of the 1,029 respondents who report they have children under 18 years old.

## 2.14 Household Income

Eighty-four percent of the 2,881 usable questionnaires contained data on household income. Of these, 2,410 reported pre-tax income. Table 2-4 shows the percentage distribution of respondents.



TABLE 2-2

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION: VEHICLE OWNERSHIP, PREFERRED  
HOME LANGUAGE, YEARS LIVED IN ARIZONA, EMPLOYMENT STATUS  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	OWN MOTOR VEHICLE	PREFERRED HOME LANGUAGE	YEARS LIVED IN ARIZONA	EMPLOYMENT STATUS
TOTAL RESPONSES	2742	2777	2771	2757
YES	94.97			
NO	5.03			
ENGLISH		96.18		
SPANISH		1.87		
NATIVE AMER		1.76		
OTHER		0.18		
UNDER 1 YEAR			0.47	
1 TO 3 YEARS			6.68	
4 TO 5 YEARS			7.80	
6 TO 10 YRS			14.51	
OVER 10 YRS			70.55	
FULLTIME EMPLOYEE				41.78
PARTTIME EMPLOYEE				6.46
SELF-EMPLOYED				11.61
STUDENT				2.54
UNEMPLOYED				6.82
NOT SEEKING WORK				30.79

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 2-3

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA: INFORMATION ON:  
HOUSING TYPE, HOUSEHOLD SIZE, CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	TYPE OF HOUSING	NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD	CHILDREN UNDER 18 YRS
TOTAL RESPONSES	2763	2685	1029
APARTMENT	6.37		
DORMITORY	0.36		
MOBILE HOME	10.31		
TOWNHOUSE	4.74		
HOUSE	78.21		
AVERAGES		2.97	2.10

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 2-4

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:  
ANNUAL PRE-TAX INCOME REPORTED BY RESPONDENTS  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	REPORTED INCOME
TOTAL RESPONSES	2410
UNDER \$5000	6.80
\$5000-\$9999	10.75
\$10000-\$14999	12.16
\$15000-\$19999	10.95
\$20000-\$24999	15.19
\$25000-\$29999	11.37
\$30000-\$39999	14.61
\$40000-\$49999	8.13
\$50000-\$74999	7.30
OVER \$75000	2.74

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)



### 3.0 PUBLIC LAND PERCEPTIONS: AGENCIES, USE PREFERENCES, ACTIVITIES

In the first section of its wilderness questionnaire BLM sought information on the perceptions of Arizona respondents about federal public land management agencies, public land use preferences, and outdoor recreation activities.

#### 3.1 Overview

Generally, the respondents are familiar with public land management agencies, have definite preferences for public land uses, and enjoy a variety of outdoor activities. As a group, they actively engage in outdoor recreation. They hike or backpack on vacation trips. They like horseback riding, and many enjoy overnight hiking, rock collecting, off-road vehicle travel, and hunting.

Most know about the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Forest Service. Many report that they know the Park and Forest Services through their visits to and use of lands managed by these agencies.

The respondents express definite preferences for public land use, including a strong interest in nonhuman uses: wildlife protection, livestock grazing, and wilderness. The respondents also support outdoor recreation and mining as public land uses.

#### 3.2 Knowledge of Federal Land Management Agencies

Responses to the questionnaire reveal that Arizona registered voters know of the federal land management agencies in the state. Table 3-1 shows that 9 out of 10 respondents are familiar with the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service. BLM is not as widely known, only 74 percent of the respondents are familiar with this agency.

#### 3.3. Source of Information about Federal Land Management Agencies

Respondents gained their information about federal land management agencies in Arizona from various sources summarized in Table 3-1. The most common source of information about the Park Service consists of visits to national park lands. Forty percent of the respondents state that visits were the source of most of their Park Service information. Thirty-five percent of the respondents who know something about the Forest Service learned about it through media sources: television, radio, and newspapers. Only 8 percent of the respondents know about BLM through visits to BLM lands, whereas 44 percent reported knowing of BLM through media sources.

#### 3.4 Preferences for Public Land Uses and Activities

Table 3-2 shows the responses of the sampled Arizona registered voters toward selected activities and uses for federal public lands. The public lands are seen as important for wildlife protection by 92 percent of respondents, for outdoor recreation by 89 percent, for livestock grazing by 83 percent, for wilderness by 81 percent, and for mining by 66 percent.

TABLE 3-1

KNOWLEDGE AND SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT  
SELECTED FEDERAL PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	KNOW NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	KNOW U.S. FOREST SERVICE	KNOW BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	SOURCE OF PARK SERVICE INFORMATION	SOURCE OF FOREST SERVICE INFORMATION	SOURCE OF BLM INFORMATION
TOTAL RESPONSES	2756	2730	2728	2737	2713	2707
KNOW NOTHING	12.01	11.21	25.95			
KNOW A LITTLE	29.68	29.89	34.13			
KNOW SOMETHING	34.91	32.67	26.03			
KNOW PRETTY MUCH	18.94	19.89	10.74			
KNOW A LOT	4.46	6.34	3.15			
MEDIA SOURCES				35.04	34.72	44.14
FRIENDS, SCHOOL				8.51	11.43	11.19
AGENCY SOURCES				2.81	6.04	5.43
VISITED LANDS				39.50	30.15	8.24
OTHER SOURCES				4.17	7.70	7.46
NO INFO				9.97	9.95	23.53
TOT PCT DONT KNOW	12.01	11.21	25.95			
TOT PCT KNOW	87.99	88.79	74.05			

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)



TABLE 3-2

PREFERENCES FOR SELECTED USES OF PUBLIC LANDS  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	IMPOR- TANCE OF LIVE- STOCK GRAZING	IMPOR- TANCE OF WILDLIFE	IMPOR- TANCE OF MINING	IMPOR- TANCE OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLE TRAVEL	IMPOR- TANCE OF WILDERNESS AREAS	IMPOR- TANCE OF OUTDOOR RECREA- TION
TOTAL RESPONSES	2788	2788	2774	2774	2777	2791
VERY IMPORTANT	42.07	75.14	26.35	9.19	53.15	52.35
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	40.64	17.14	39.58	19.43	27.91	36.87
NOT IMPORTANT	7.32	0.90	16.33	56.09	7.89	3.12
NO OPINION	9.97	6.81	17.74	15.28	11.06	7.67
TOT PCT IMPT	82.71	92.29	65.93	28.62	81.06	89.22
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	7.32	0.90	16.33	56.09	7.89	3.12

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 3-3

PREFERENCES FOR SELECTED OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	HORSE- BACK RIDING	CAMPING OUT	OVERNIGHT HIKES	ROCK HUNTING AND COLLECTING	OFF-ROAD VEHICLE TRAVEL	HUNTING
TOTAL RESPONSES	2640	2689	2590	2615	2616	2670
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	12.50	40.42	16.02	11.17	11.70	20.30
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	40.30	41.02	30.50	35.56	28.82	22.85
DONT LIKE TO GO	35.53	13.91	43.17	47.92	55.01	50.97
CANT-HANDICAPPED	11.67	4.65	10.31	5.35	4.47	5.88

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

The only activity not considered to be an important use for public lands by a majority of respondents is off-road vehicle travel. Fifty-six percent of respondents to this item state that off-road vehicle travel is not important as a public land activity.

### 3.5 Preferences for Selected Outdoor Activities

Camping is the outdoor recreation activity that most respondents prefer. Table 3-3 shows that 81 percent of respondents like to go camping, 53 percent like horseback riding, and 47 percent like overnight hiking. Forty-seven percent of the respondents like to go rock collecting, but 48 percent do not like to collect rocks. Off-road vehicle travel is disliked by 55 percent of respondents, and hunting is disliked by 51 percent. Because hunting is closely associated with males and male respondents make up about half of the total responses, this percentage figure may be misleading.

### 3.6 Vacation Experience

Nearly 80 percent of respondents stated that they had taken a vacation trip lasting over 2 days in the 12 months before receiving the questionnaire (Table 3-4).

### 3.7 Hiking and Backpacking Vacation Experience

Table 3-5 shows that 2,214 respondents took vacations on which they hiked, backpacked, or camped out. These data are consistent with the responses concerning hiking summarized in Table 3-3, and they underscore the observation that the survey respondents tend to be active in outdoor recreation.



TABLE 3-4

INFORMATION ON VACATION TRIPS (2 DAY OR LONGER)  
 REPORTED BY RESPONDENTS  
 (NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
 BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	TOOK VACATION TRIP
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	2814
PCT YES	78.86
PCT NO	21.14

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 3-5

INFORMATION ON VACATION TRIPS (2 DAY OR LONGER)  
 REPORTED BY RESPONDENTS  
 (NON WEIGHTED DATA) (DETAILS)  
 BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	HOW MANY VACATION TRIPS	WENT ON HIKING, BACK- PACKING, OR CAMPING OUT TRIP
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	2191	2214
AVG NUMBER	3.34	
PCT YES		61.83
PCT NO		38.17

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

## 4.0 WILDERNESS PERCEPTIONS AND PREFERENCES

The first part of the BLM wilderness questionnaire consisted of items that informed BLM about the general orientation of the respondents toward public land management agencies and public land uses. In the second part of the questionnaire, BLM's interest was in defining respondent wilderness perceptions and preferences.

### 4.1 Overview

Questionnaire data reveal that respondents strongly value existing wilderness. They have a clear perception of why wilderness exists and why it is needed and distinctly prefer the different types of activities that occur on federal wilderness lands. They appreciate the wilderness areas that exist in the state and want these areas to be protected. They are uncertain, however, about the need for more wilderness.

Respondents were familiar with federal wilderness before receiving questionnaires. Most credited television and newspapers as their main source of information about wilderness. They prefer the following purposes for wilderness (in order of descending preference): protection of wildlife, protection of water quality, protection of plants, protection of natural lands, and protection of air quality, followed by outdoor recreation, research and study, and providing a place "to get away from it all."

Respondents recognize that wilderness benefits certain groups more than it does others. They see wilderness as benefitting backpackers, hikers, children, their families, and urban residents and not benefitting mining companies, mining prospectors, and off-road vehicle users. Many respondents believe that rural residents and hunters would gain from wilderness; many others believe that ranchers would not benefit.

The majority of respondents agree that wilderness lands need to be protected and that wilderness is a good thing for most people in Arizona. Many believe that Arizona should have more wilderness lands, but many others believe that Arizona has enough federal wilderness. Similar proportions of respondents agree and disagree that new wilderness areas are more important than new mines and that Arizona has too much federal land. More disagree than agree with the statements that federal lands should be given to Arizona and that easterners want wilderness more than westerners.

The respondents favor user fees and voluntary gifts as potential sources of funds if money is needed for wilderness management and expansion. They believe that wildlife protection is a more acceptable reason for establishing more wilderness areas than are the choices of plant protection or the location of wilderness areas near cities, major highways, or national parks.

### 4.2 Existing Knowledge of Federal Wilderness

Table 4-1 shows that 89 percent of the respondents knew about federal wilderness before receiving the survey form.



TABLE 4-1

KNEW ABOUT WILDERNESS AREAS BEFORE RECEIPT OF  
BLM QUESTIONNAIRE  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	KNEW ABOUT WILDERNESS
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	2798
PCT YES	89.03
PCT NO	10.97

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 4-2

KNOWLEDGE AND SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT  
FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREAS  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	AMOUNT KNOWN ABOUT FEDERAL WILDERNESS	SOURCE OF MOST WILDERNESS INFORMATION
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	2477	2457
QUITE A BIT	11.06	
PRETTY MUCH	36.21	
NOT VERY MUCH	40.86	
VERY LITTLE	11.83	
MEDIA		66.95
SCHOOL		3.30
FED AGENCIES		7.33
CLUBS, ORGS		7.00
OTHER		15.43

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

### 4.3 Source of Existing Federal Wilderness Information

The media are the source of information about wilderness for most of the survey respondents. Table 4-2 shows that 67 percent of all respondents listed the media (television, newspapers, radio) as their wilderness information source.

### 4.4 Preferences for Selected Wilderness Purposes and Uses

The questionnaire contained a list of eight purposes for setting aside land as wilderness, and respondents were asked to state whether they believed these purposes to be important. Table 4-3 summarizes their responses.

#### 4.4.1 Protection of Wildlife

Eighty-nine percent of the respondents think that the protection of wildlife is an important purpose of wilderness.

#### 4.4.2 Protection of Plants

Eighty-four percent of the respondents believe that the use of wilderness for plant protection is important.

#### 4.4.3 Protection of Water Quality

The percentage (88) of respondents who view water quality protection as an important purpose of wilderness was second only to the percentage (89) of respondents who see wildlife protection as being important.

#### 4.4.4 Protection of Air Quality

Eighty percent of the respondents see air quality protection as an important purpose of wilderness.

#### 4.4.5 Research and Study

Seventy-six percent of respondents consider research and study as important uses for wilderness.

#### 4.4.6 Outdoor Recreation

Table 4-3 shows that 79 percent of the respondents see outdoor recreation as important. This percentage is not as high as it is in the categories of protecting wildlife, water quality, plants, air quality, and natural lands.

#### 4.4.7 Protection of Natural Lands

Eighty-four percent of respondents think that protecting natural lands is an important purpose of wilderness.

#### 4.4.8 A Place to "Get Away From It All"

The purpose to "get away from it all" received the least amount of support from the respondents. A majority believe this is an important purpose of wilderness, but the proportion, 68 percent, is lower than any of the other categories.



TABLE 4-3

PREFERENCES FOR SETTING ASIDE FEDERAL  
LAND AS WILDERNESS AREAS  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	TO PRO- TECT WILD- LIFE	TO PRO- TECT PLANTS	TO PRO- TECT WATER QUALITY	TO PRO- TECT AIR QUALITY	FOR RE- SEARCH AND STUDY	FOR OUT- DOOR RECREA- TION	TO PRO- TECT NATURAL LANDS	PLACE TO GET AWAY
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	2796	2786	2793	2788	2775	2785	2790	2790
VERY IMPORTANT	70.21	57.32	68.74	58.61	38.16	38.10	59.21	31.72
IMPORTANT	18.78	26.85	18.76	21.45	37.44	40.43	24.80	35.88
NOT VERY IMPT	3.11	5.46	3.22	8.32	11.21	10.16	5.77	19.32
NO OPINION	7.90	10.37	9.27	11.62	13.19	11.31	10.22	13.08
TOT PCT IMPT	88.98	84.17	87.50	80.06	75.60	78.53	84.01	67.60
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	3.11	5.46	3.22	8.32	11.21	10.16	5.77	19.32

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

#### 4.5 The Effects of Wilderness on Selected Groupings

Table 4-4 summarizes the responses to a series of items in the BLM wilderness questionnaire that sought to determine how respondents perceived the effects of wilderness on certain groupings of people. Ten groupings were identified.

##### 4.5.1 Effect on Ranchers

Forty-seven percent of respondents think that ranchers will or may lose as a result of establishing wilderness.

##### 4.5.2 Effect on Mining Companies

Sixty-six percent of respondents believe that mining companies will or may lose from establishing wilderness.

##### 4.5.3 Effect on Mining Prospectors

Fifty-nine percent) of respondents believe that mining prospectors will or may lose from wilderness. The totals are not quite as high as for mining companies.

##### 4.5.4 Effect on Hunters

Forty-three percent of respondents think that hunters will or may gain from wilderness.

##### 4.5.5 Effect on Off-Road Vehicle Users

Fifty-six percent of respondents believe that off-road vehicle users will or may lose as a result of wilderness.

##### 4.5.6 Effect on Backpackers and Hikers

Seventy-six percent of respondents believe that backpackers and hikers will or may gain from wilderness.

##### 4.5.7 Effect on Children

Table 4-4 shows that 65 percent of respondents believe that children will or may benefit from wilderness.

##### 4.5.8 Effect on Rural Residents

Forty-two percent of the respondents think that rural residents will or may gain from wilderness.

##### 4.5.9 Effect on Urban Residents

Table 4-4 shows that 52 percent of respondents believe that urban residents will or may gain from wilderness.



TABLE 4-4

OPINIONS ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF WILDERNESS  
ON SELECTED GROUPINGS  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	RAN- CHERS	MINING COM- PANIES	MINING PROS- PEC- TORS	HUN- TERS	OFF- ROAD VEHICLE USERS	HIKER AND BACK- PACKER	CHIL- DREN	RURAL RESI- DENTS	CITY RESI- DENTS	MYSE AND FAMI
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	2791	2798	2788	2800	2785	2797	2798	2795	2793	28
WILL GAIN	12.18	4.43	4.12	19.64	6.71	51.59	43.46	18.68	25.10	37.
MAY GAIN	18.52	8.51	10.29	23.00	12.35	24.28	21.87	23.72	26.82	20.
NOT EFFECT	10.68	8.15	10.44	9.64	8.08	7.26	11.12	21.79	21.09	17.
MAY LOSE	33.07	36.17	34.15	18.11	19.50	3.68	4.75	13.99	6.37	5.
WILL LOSE	14.22	29.45	25.00	16.79	36.23	2.15	3.47	5.47	4.40	6.
NO OPINION	11.32	13.30	16.00	12.82	17.13	11.05	15.33	16.35	16.22	13.
TOT PCT GAIN	30.71	12.94	14.42	42.64	19.07	75.87	65.33	42.40	51.92	57.
TOT PCT LOSE	47.29	65.62	59.15	34.89	55.73	5.83	8.22	19.46	10.78	12.

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

#### 4.5.10 Effect on "Myself and My Family"

Fifty-eight percent of respondents think that they and their families will or may benefit from wilderness.

### 4.6 Possible Funding Sources for Wilderness Management and Expansion

Respondents to the BLM survey were asked to express their ideas about four funding sources "if the government needs more money to manage and expand wilderness." The responses are shown in Table 4-5.

#### 4.6.1 User Fees

Sixty-eight percent of respondents think that user fees could be a source of funds if money is needed.

#### 4.6.2 Additional Tax

Thirty-two percent of respondents see more taxes as a possible source of funds for wilderness management and expansion.

#### 4.6.3 Voluntary Gifts

Fifty percent of the respondents view voluntary gifts as a possible source of funds for wilderness management and expansion.

#### 4.6.4 Changes in the National Budget

Another option was a change in the national budget in which more funds could be allocated to wilderness management and expansion. Table 4-5 shows that 36 percent of respondents favor such funding and 24 percent reject it.

### 4.7 Responses to Selected Statements

Table 4-6 summarizes respondent support for and opposition to eight general statements.

#### 4.7.1 Arizona has too much federal land

Respondents are nearly equally divided in their reaction to this statement; 42 percent agree that the State has too much federal land, and 41 percent disagree.

#### 4.7.2 Arizona should have more wilderness

Table 4-6 shows that more of the respondents (47 percent) agree that Arizona should have more wilderness than disagree (35 percent).



TABLE 4-5

OPINIONS OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT SOURCES FOR MORE FUNDS  
FOR WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT AND EXPANSION (IF NEEDED)  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	WILDER- NESS USER FEES	TAXES PAID BY EVERY- ONE	VOLUN- TARY GIFTS FROM PEOPLE	CHANGES IN NA- TIONAL BUDGET WITH MORE MONEY FOR WILDERNESS
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	2805	2790	2794	2797
PCT YES	67.77	32.08	49.79	35.75
PCT MAYBE	17.18	25.88	26.09	26.39
PCT NO	6.99	28.24	6.59	24.13
PCT NO OPINION	8.06	13.80	17.54	13.73

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 4-6

PREFERENCES ABOUT AGREEMENT AND DIS-  
AGREEMENT TO SELECTED STATEMENTS ON WILDERNESS  
(NON-WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	ARIZONA HAS TOO MUCH FEDERAL LAND	ARIZONA SHOULD HAVE MORE WILDER- NESS AREA	FEDERAL LAND IN ARIZONA SHOULD BE GI- VEN TO STATE	NEW WIL- DERNESS AREAS ARE MORE IMPOR- TANT THAN NEW MINES	EASTERNERS WANT WIL- DERNESS MORE THAN LOCAL PEOPLE DO	ARIZONA HAS ENOUGH FEDERAL WILDER- NESS RIGHT NOW	WILDER- NESS IS A GOOD THING FOR MOST ARIZONA PEOPLE	WILDER- NESS LANDS NEED TO BE PRO- TECTED BY USE RESTRIC- TIONS
TOTAL RESPONSES	2807	2806	2811	2804	2807	2798	2803	2810
STRONGLY AGREE	18.53	18.21	14.23	18.76	10.01	16.40	31.39	47.08
TEND TO AGREE	23.55	28.76	23.23	23.72	21.34	27.48	41.21	35.09
TEND TO DISAGREE	26.11	23.27	22.16	25.36	27.47	25.77	9.63	6.33
STRONGLY DISAGREE	14.36	11.65	21.34	13.94	14.14	10.08	5.07	3.27
NO OPINION	17.46	18.10	19.03	18.22	27.04	20.26	12.70	8.22
TOT. PCT. AGREE	42.07	46.97	37.46	42.48	31.35	43.89	72.60	82.17
TOT PCT DISAGREE	40.47	34.93	43.51	39.30	41.61	35.85	14.70	9.61

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

#### 4.7.3 Federal land should be given to Arizona

A larger proportion of respondents disagree than agree with this statement. Forty-four percent of the respondents think federal land ownership should be maintained in Arizona, and 38 percent think federal land should be given to the state.

#### 4.7.4 New Wilderness is more important than new mines

Forty-three percent of the respondents agree and 39 percent disagree with this statement.

#### 4.7.5 Easterners want wilderness more than westerners

This statement was included in the questionnaire because it represents a relatively common idea in the West. But data in Table 4-6 show that more respondents (42 percent) disagree than agree (31 percent).

#### 4.7.6 Arizona has enough federal wilderness right now

Though 47 percent of the respondents think Arizona should have more wilderness (Section 4.7.2), 44 percent also think Arizona has enough federal wilderness "right now."

#### 4.7.7 Wilderness is a good thing for most Arizonans

Seventy-three percent of the respondents agree with this statement.

#### 4.7.8 Wilderness lands need to be protected by restrictions

Table 4-6 shows that more respondents (82 percent) agree with this statement than with any of the others in this section.

### 4.8 Preference for New Wilderness Areas

The BLM wilderness questionnaire asked respondents to state their preferences about certain factors that could be involved with new wilderness areas. These factors and the responses are shown in Table 4-7.

#### 4.8.1 More Wilderness for Plant Protection

Although 84 percent of the respondents believe that the use of wilderness for plant protection is important (Table 4-3; Section 4.4.2), only 45 percent believe that more wilderness is needed for plant protection (Table 4-7).

#### 4.8.2 More Wilderness for Wildlife Protection

Wildlife protection is considered an important purpose of wilderness by most (89 percent) respondents (Table 4-3). Sixty-one percent of the respondents think that more wilderness is needed for wildlife protection (Table 4-7).



#### 4.8.3 More Wilderness Near Big Cities

Only 32 percent of the respondents state that more wilderness is needed within a 5-hour drive of big cities.

#### 4.8.4 More Wilderness That is Visible From Major Highways

Thirty-eight percent of the respondents state that more wilderness visible from major highway may be needed.

#### 4.8.5 More Wilderness is Needed Near or Next to National Parks

Thirty-five percent of respondents think more wilderness is needed near national parks.

TABLE 4-7

OPINIONS ABOUT WHY AND WHERE MORE  
WILDERNESS AREAS MAY BE NEEDED  
(NON-WEIGHTED DATA)  
ELM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	FOR PLANT PRO- TECTION	FOR WILDLIFE PRO- TECTION	NEAR BIG CITIES	VISIBLE FROM HIGHWAY	NEARBY OR NEXT TO NATIONAL PARKS
TOTAL RESPONSES	2807	2812	2809	2805	2811
YES	45.17	60.88	32.18	21.00	35.01
MAYBE	25.37	17.14	26.95	24.21	32.09
NO	18.53	13.55	24.17	37.61	17.97
NO OPINION	10.94	8.43	16.70	17.18	14.94

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

## 5.0 WILDERNESS VISITS

Part 3 of the BLM questionnaire focused on wilderness visits. The responses show that respondents have spent some time in wilderness areas.

### 5.1 Overview

A large proportion of the respondents state they have visited wilderness areas in the United States. Those who had not gone to wilderness areas give several reasons, most commonly that they did not know the location of these areas or that they were not interested in going to wilderness areas. Most of the people who went into wilderness areas went with other members of their family, and over half were invited on their first wilderness visit by others.

Many of the respondents have visited wilderness areas in Arizona. The Superstition Wilderness Area has had the most visits.

Respondents who remember the expenses of wilderness trips report spending an average of \$99.26 for a 2.5-day trip with four people.

The details of these observations are given in the following subsections.

### 5.2 Visits to Wilderness Areas in the United States

Seventy-five percent of the respondents state that they have visited wilderness areas in the United States (Table 5-1).

### 5.3 Reason for Not Visiting a Wilderness Area

Table 5-2 shows the reasons for not visiting wilderness areas in the United States. The most common responses were "no interest" (22 percent) and lack of knowledge of the location of wilderness areas (21 percent). Sixteen percent of the respondents stated that they had no time for such visits, and 10 percent reported a physical handicap preventing such visits.

### 5.4 Initial Trip to Wilderness

Fifty-eight percent of respondents were invited by others on their first wilderness trip, and 86 percent were accompanied by members of their families on their first wilderness trip. Only a relatively small proportion went alone. Most respondents did not go on organized trips.

### 5.5 Visits to Wilderness Areas in Arizona

Fifty-seven percent of the respondents report visiting a wilderness area, primitive area, or wilderness study area shown on the map in the BLM questionnaire (Table 5-4).



TABLE 5-1

INFORMATION ON VISITS TO WILDERNESS AREAS IN THE U.S.  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	VISITS TO U.S. WILDERNESS AREAS
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	2809
YES, VISITED	75.08
NO, NOT VISITED	24.92

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 5-2

INFORMATION ON REASONS GIVEN BY RESPONDENTS FOR NOT  
VISITING WILDERNESS AREAS  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	BASE NMBR	REASON GIVEN FOR NOT VISITING WILDERNESS
TOTAL RESPONSES	700	647
NOT INTERESTED		21.64
DIDNT KNOW EXISTED		10.05
DIDNT KNOW LOCATION		20.56
NOT ENOUGH TIME		15.61
CANT-HANDICAPPED		9.89
NO TRANSPORTATION		1.39
PLAN TO GO		11.13
OTHER REASONS		9.74

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 5-3

INFORMATION ABOUT FIRST VISIT TO WILDERNESS  
(NON-WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	VISITED WILDERNESS	INVITED TO GO	WENT ALONE	WENT WITH FAMILY	WENT ON ORGA- NIZED TRIP
TOTAL RESPONSES	2109				
YES		58.04	11.21	85.74	35.35
NO		35.54	86.39	11.95	62.42
CANT RECALL		6.42	2.40	2.31	2.24

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 5-4

INFORMATION ON VISITS TO WILDERNESS  
AREAS IDENTIFIED ON QUESTIONNAIRE MAP  
(NON-WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	VISIT WILDERNESS AREAS ON MAP	
	TOTAL RESPONSES	
	YES	2434 57.03
	NO	42.97

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 5-5

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS VISITING SPECIFIC WILDERNESS  
AREAS IDENTIFIED ON QUESTIONNAIRE MAP  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	TOTAL VISITING	PAIUTE	PARIA CANYON	PETRIFIED FOREST	SYCAMORE CANYON	MOUNT BALDY	HAVASU	PINE MOUNTAIN	HAZATZAL
TOTAL RESPONSES	903								
PERCENT		0.04	0.07	0.31	0.31	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.15
STATE	SIERRA ANCHAS	SUPER- STITION	ARAVAIPA CANYON	FUSCH RIDGE	GALIURO	ORGAN PIPE	SAGUARO	CHIRI- CAHUA	
PERCENT	0.12	0.41	0.12	0.10	0.03	0.25	0.30	0.23	



## 5.6 Visits to Specific Areas

Sixteen wilderness areas, primitive areas, and wilderness study areas were listed in the questionnaire. Respondents were asked to check those areas they had visited. Table 5-5 shows the Superstition Wilderness as the area most frequently visited.

## 5.7 Known Expenses of Last Arizona Wilderness Visit

Responses to questions dealing with spending on visits to wilderness areas depended on the memories of respondents. Forty-five percent of the 1,614 persons responding to this item remembered the costs of a visit during the past year to a wilderness area listed in the questionnaire (Table 5-6).

## 5.8 Economic Data on Trips to Wilderness Areas

Table 5-6 shows data on respondent trips to wilderness areas. The information includes total amounts spent for the trip, amounts spent just for transportation, distances traveled, numbers of people and days, costs per person, and additional amounts respondents would have been willing to pay for the trip rather than do without it.

The average trip to a wilderness area cost \$99.26. Transportation expenses averaged \$33.57 and the distances averaged 138 miles. The respondents report an average of 5 persons on each trip (the respondent and 4 more), with the trip taking an average of 2.5 days. The average cost per person for the entire trip was \$18.86.

Respondents report they would have paid an average of \$8.63 more for the 2.5-day trip rather than do without it.

TABLE 5-6

INFORMATION ON COSTS OF WILDERNESS VISIT  
(NON-WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	KNOW COSTS OF WILDERNESS VISIT
TOTAL RESPONSES	1614
YES	44.49
NO	55.51

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 5-7

INFORMATION ON TRIP EXPENSES  
(NON-WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	NBR	TOTAL TRIP COST	TOTAL TRANS- PORTN COST	TOTAL TRIP MILES	NUMBER WITH RESPON- DENT	TOTAL ON TRIP	TOTAL TRIP DAYS	COST PER PERSON (TOTAL ON TRIP)	AMT. EXTRA PER PERSON IF TRIP COST MORE (TOTAL ON TRIP)
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	707	99.26	33.57	138.1	4.26	5.26	2.47	18.86	8.63



## 6.0 NON-MARKET VALUES OF WILDERNESS

BLM assessed the nonmarket values respondents place on wilderness in a series of questions in Part 4 of its survey. These questions included items about their willingness to donate money to a fictitious fund to support wilderness.

### 6.1 Overview

Only a small percentage of respondents belong to the selected types of organizations listed in the questionnaire. For example, 7 percent of the respondents are active or inactive members of fishing and hunting clubs; only 1 percent belong to off-road vehicle clubs.

The responses show that although most of the respondents contribute to local youth programs, fewer than 1 out of 4 people give to local and national recreation, sports, nature, or wildlife groups.

In contrast to the fairly small percentage of respondents who give to the local and national nature or wildlife groups, 41 percent would be willing to contribute to a hypothetical special fund for wilderness support. Of the 59 percent who would not give to this special fund, most said they could not afford a donation. Only 10 percent listed opposition to wilderness as a reason for not giving to the special fund.

The average amounts respondents would give to a special fund for wilderness are larger for Arizona wilderness than they are for U.S. wilderness.

Asked to allocate these contributions to certain purposes, respondents generally gave higher amounts to support wilderness for human activities than for plant and wildlife protection.

### 6.2 Membership in Selected Groups and Associations

The BLM wilderness questionnaire listed eight types of groups and associations and asked respondents to show their membership status in each. Table 6-1 shows the result. Few belong to any of the eight organization types. Fishing and hunting clubs had the highest percentage of respondents (7 percent, active and inactive). Off-road vehicle clubs had the lowest percentage (1 percent).

### 6.3 Contributions to Selected Groups

As a preface to a question about willingness to contribute to a special wilderness fund (discussed in Section 6.4), BLM asked about other types of contributions. This information is shown in Table 6-2. Sixty-four percent of respondents report contributing to local youth programs. In contrast, less than 25 percent of the respondents report contributing to either recreation and sports groups or nature and wildlife conservation groups.

TABLE 6-1

INFORMATION ON MEMBERSHIPS IN SELECTED ORGANIZATIONS  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	MEMBER NATURE CONSER- VATION GROUP	MEMBER WILDLIFE CONSER- VATION GROUP	MEMBER ORV CLUB	MEMBER LIVE- STOCK ASSOCIA- TION	MEMBER MINING UNION OR ASSO- CIATION	MEMBER HIKING CLUB	MEMBER FISHING OR HUNTING CLUB	MEMBER ROCK- HOUNDING CLUB
TOTAL RESPONSES	2795	2787	2774	2784	2785	2785	2788	2786
YES, ACTIVE	1.43	2.22	0.90	1.72	1.80	2.23	4.09	1.18
YES (INACTIVE)	2.47	2.94	0.50	1.22	1.69	1.76	3.26	1.65
NO, NOT MEMBER	96.10	94.83	98.59	97.05	96.52	96.01	92.65	97.16

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 6-2

GIFTS BY RESPONDENTS TO SELECTED GROUPS IN PAST YEAR  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	GIVEN TO LOCAL YOUTH PROGRAMS	GIVEN TO LOCAL OR NATIONAL RECREATION OR SPORTS GROUPS	GIVEN TO LOCAL OR NATIONAL NATURE OR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION GROUPS
TOTAL RESPONSES	2805	2785	2789
PCT YES	63.64	24.24	22.52
PCT NO	36.36	75.76	77.48

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)



#### 6.4 Willingness to Give to "Special" Wilderness Fund

Table 6-3 shows the proportion of respondents who would give money to a special wilderness fund. The questionnaire advised respondents that such a fund is only hypothetical. Forty-one percent of the respondents state a willingness to give to a special wilderness fund.

Those willing to give to a special wilderness fund were directed to continue with a series of questions relating to the special fund. Those who answered "No" were asked why they would not give to the fund but were not asked to answer further questions on a wilderness fund.

#### 6.5 Reasons for Not Giving to a Special Wilderness Fund

The most common response (46 percent) for not wanting to give money is "I cannot afford to give to a special fund" (Table 6-4). Another 35 percent feel they have a right to wilderness without giving to a fund. Only 10 percent of respondents state an unwillingness to give to a wilderness fund because they oppose wilderness. Ten percent of the respondents who would not give to a special wilderness fund gave no reason for their answer.

#### 6.6 Average Amount of Money Given for Arizona and United States Wilderness Areas

Table 6-5 shows annual amounts that respondents would give to support the management or expansion of wilderness areas in Arizona and the United States. The averages in this table were derived by dividing the amounts respondents would give to a special fund by the total number of responses to the question on willingness to give to a special fund (2,819).

Respondents report a willingness to give an annual average of \$11.61 to support and manage existing wilderness areas in Arizona. The average is \$7.54 for supporting and managing existing wilderness areas in the United States.

When asked about expanding Arizona wilderness to 2 and 5 percent of the land in Arizona, respondents state a willingness to give an average additional \$6.62 for 2 percent and \$7.08 for 5 percent. For expansion of United States wilderness areas, respondents list an average of \$5.16 for 2 percent and \$5.79 for 5 percent.

#### 6.7 Proportion of Special Fund Money for Different Purposes for Arizona Wilderness

The question concerning the allocation of special funds for wilderness was designed to see how respondents value four different purposes for protecting wilderness lands. If respondents value all purposes equally, they would allocate 25 percent for each of the four purposes. The average proportions for each purpose are shown in Table 6-6. For Arizona wilderness 32 percent of respondents say that special funds should go to protecting plants and wildlife, 37 percent believe that funds should be used to benefit future generations, 16 percent believe

TABLE 6-3

WILLINGNESS TO GIVE TO A SPECIAL  
(FICTIONAL) WILDERNESS FUND  
(NON WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	BASE NUMBER	WILLING TO GIVE TO SPECIAL FUND
TOTAL RESPONSES	2819	
PCT YES		40.65
PCT NO		59.35

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 6-4

REASONS GIVEN FOR NOT GIVING TO  
SPECIAL (FICTIONAL) WILDERNESS FUND  
(NON-WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	WOULD NOT GIVE BECAUSE
TOTAL RESPONSES	1486
MY RIGHT	34.45
CANT AFFORD	45.56
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	9.76
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	10.23

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)



TABLE 6-5

AMOUNTS RESPONDENTS WOULD GIVE TO SUPPORT  
EXISTING AND EXPANDED WILDERNESS  
(NON-WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	BASE NBR	AMOUNT FOR EXISTING ARIZONA WILDERNESS	AMOUNT FOR EXISTING U.S. WILDERNESS	AMOUNT FOR TWO PCT ARIZONA WILDERNESS INCREASE	AMOUNT FOR TWO PCT U.S. WILDERNESS INCREASE	AMOUNT FOR FIVE PCT ARIZONA WILDERNESS INCREASE	AMOUNT FOR FIVE PCT U.S. WILDERNESS INCREASE
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	2819	11.61	7.54	6.62	5.16	7.08	5.79

TABLE 6-6

ALLOCATIONS OF WILLINGNESS TO GIVE AMOUNTS  
TO SELECTED ARIZONA WILDERNESS USES  
(NON-WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	NUM- BER GIVING	LAR- GEST AMT FOR ARIZ	POR- TION FOR VISITS THIS YEAR	POR- TION FOR VISITS IN FU- TURE	POR- TION TO PRO- TECT ARIZ WILDLIFE AND PLANTS	POR- TION FOR FUTURE GENE- RATIONS
TOTAL RESPONSES	888	888	516	549	705	742
AVG AMOUNTS		47.16	7.42	7.61	14.88	17.25
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.16	0.16	0.32	0.37

that funds should go to areas planned for future visits, and 16 percent believe that funds should go to areas they plan to visit during the current year.

Using these proportions and the average of \$11.61 that respondents would be willing to give to a special fund for existing wilderness areas (Table 6-5) each respondent to this item would annually allocate an average of \$3.72 to protect plants and wildlife, \$4.30 to benefit future generations, \$1.86 for future visits, and \$1.86 for visits this year.

#### 6.8 Proportion of Special Fund Money for Different Purposes for United States Wilderness

Table 6-7 shows that the proportions that respondents would allocate to United States wilderness areas are similar to proportions they would allocate to Arizona wilderness areas.

TABLE 6-7

ALLOCATIONS OF WILLINGNESS TO GIVE AMOUNTS  
TO SELECTED UNITED STATES WILDERNESS USES  
(NON-WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

STATE	NUM- BER GIVING	LAR- GEST AMT FOR U.S.	POR- TION FOR VISITS THIS YEAR	POR- TION FOR VISITS IN FU- TURE	POR- TION TO PRO- TECT U.S. WILDLIFE AND PLANTS	POR- TION FOR FUTURE GENE- RATIONS
TOTAL RESPONSES	711	711	382	425	558	595
AVG AMOUNTS		42.60	5.73	7.01	13.39	16.47
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.13	0.16	0.31	0.39



## **APPENDICES**

- 1. QUESTIONNAIRE**
- 2. METHODOLOGY**
- 3. COUNTY DATA SUMMARIES**

## APPENDIX 1

### 1.0 The BLM Socioeconomic Wilderness Questionnaire

Appendix 1 contains an abbreviated copy of the questionnaire sent to the sample of Arizona registered voters. The copy has all of the English language material, but only a portion of the Spanish translation.





# United States Department of the Interior

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ARIZONA STATE OFFICE  
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Dear Arizonan:

We've sent you this survey form because we are interested in your ideas and opinions on wilderness and public land management.

We are the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). We manage 12.5 million acres of federal land in Arizona. This land has many uses. Some of these uses are livestock grazing, mining, timber cutting, recreation, and the protection of soil, water and lands for wildlife.

In 1964, and 1976 the U.S. Congress instructed federal land management agencies to study and recommend federal lands that could be set aside as wilderness. A wilderness area is a natural-appearing place where no one lives. Areas that Congress sets aside as wilderness are managed to protect and preserve them from change.

Before a place is recommended to Congress as wilderness, it must be carefully studied. During that time it is called a "wilderness study area," or WSA. The Arizona BLM is now studying WSA lands before it makes recommendations to Congress. This is our reason for sending you this survey form.

Estimado arizonense:

Le hemos enviado esta encuesta porque nos interesan sus ideas y opiniones sobre la administración de territorios vírgenes y terreno público.

Somos la agencia de Administración de Terrenos (BLM). Administramos 12.5 millones de acres de terreno federal en Arizona. Este terreno tiene muchos usos. Algunos de estos usos son alimentar el ganado; minería; el cortar de la madera; el recreo; y la protección de la tierra, agua y terrenos para la fauna silvestre (los animales).

En 1964 y 1976 el Congreso de los Estados Unidos les mandó a las agencias de administración de terreno federal que estudiaran y recomendaran los terrenos que se podrían reservar como territorios conservados en estado vírgen. Un territorio vírgen es un lugar de apariencia natural donde no vive nadie. Los territorios que el Congreso reserva en su estado vírgen se administran para proteger y preservarlos contra cambio.

Antes de que un lugar se recomiende al Congreso como territorio vírgen, hay que estudiarlo cuidadosamente. Durante ese período, se llama un "territorio vírgen bajo estudio" o WSA. La BLM de Arizona está estudiando los territorios vírgenes bajo estudio (WSA) antes de que haga sus recomendaciones al Congreso. Por eso, le enviamos esta encuesta.

Congress has set aside 700,000 acres of federal land in Arizona as wilderness. The map on the next page shows most of this land, and some of the wilderness study area land. It also shows some "primitive areas," which is land managed like wilderness, but is land that has not been set aside by Congress.

The map also shows some land managed by other federal agencies in Arizona: the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This survey form has questions in it that ask about each of these agencies as well as your opinions and ideas about the management of federal public land.

We hope you will take the time to answer and return this survey form. We are sending 4,000 of these out to Arizona all over the state. When the survey forms are returned they will be analyzed to find out what you and the others have told us.

When you finish, please fold and mail this survey. Thank you.

*William Dean Billie*  
Arizona State Director  
Bureau of Land Management

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501, et seq.) requires us to inform you that: this information is being collected to provide BLM with information on the wilderness perceptions held by Arizona residents. Responses to this request is voluntary.

El Acto de 1980 para rebajar preparación de escrito (44 U.S.C. 3501, et seq.) nos requiere de informales que: Esta información se está colectando para darle al manejo de la agencia de Administración (BLM) información de los puntos de vista de territorios vírgenes de los residentes de Arizona. Repuesta a esta petición es voluntario.

El Congreso ha reservado 700,000 acres de terreno federal en Arizona como territorio vírgen. El mapa en la página siguiente indica la mayor parte de este terreno y algunos terrenos clasificados como territorio vírgen bajo estudio. También indica algunas "territorios primitivos" que son terreno administrados como territorios vírgenes pero son terrenoa que todavía no ha sido reservado por el Congreso.

El mapa también indica algunos de los terrenos administrados por otras agencias federales en Arizona: el Servicio de Bosques de los EE.UU., el Servicio de Parques Nacionales, y el Servicio de Pesca y Fauna Silvestre. Esta encuesta contiene preguntas sobre cada unade estas agencias además de sus opiniones e ideas sobre la administración de terreno público federal.

Esperamos que usted tome el tiempo necesario para contestar y devolver esta encuesta. Estamos enviandole 4,000 de estas encuestas a arizonenses por todo el estado. Cuando las encuestas ya estén devueltas, las analizaremos para saber lo que usted y otros nos han dicho.

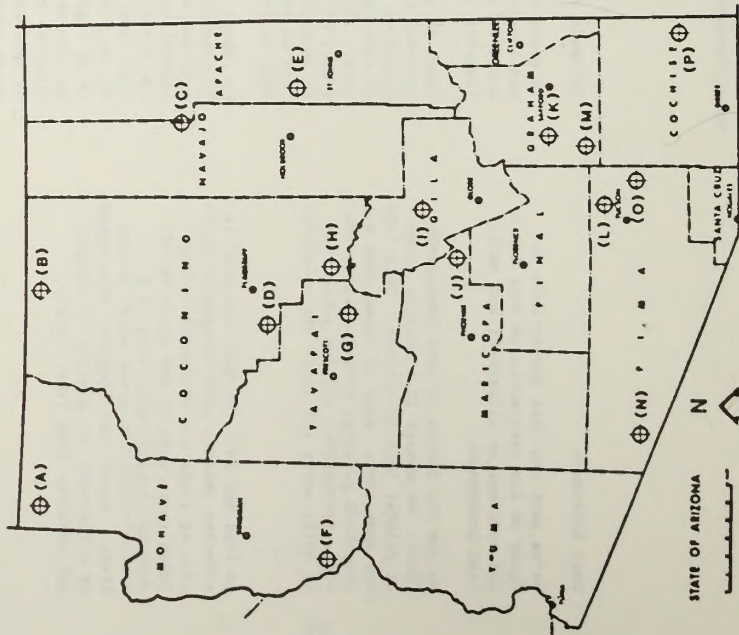
Cuando termine, haga el favor de doblar la encuesta y echarla al correo. Muchas gracias.



MAP OF CERTAIN ARIZONA WILDERNESS AREAS  
EL MAPA DE TERRITORIOS VIRGINES EN EL ESTADO

IDENTIFICATION OF WILDERNESS AND PRIMITIVE AREAS, AND WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS SHOWN ON THE MAP ("WA" means Wilderness Area; "PA" means Primitive Area; "WSA" means Wilderness Study Area)

IDENTIFICACION DE TERRITORIOS VIRGINES Y TERRITORIOS PRIMITIVOS, Y TERRITORIOS VIRGINES BAJO ESTUDIO INDICADOS EN EL MAPA ("WA" significa territorio virgen; "PA" significa territorio primitivo; "WSA" significa territorio virgen bajo estudio)



- A. Palute (BLM-WSA)
- B. Paria Canyon (BLM-PA)
- C. Petrified Forest (NPS-WA)
- D. Sycamore Canyon (FS-WA)
- E. Mt. Baldy (FS-WSA)
- F. Havasu (FWS-WSA)
- G. Pine Mountain (FS-WA)
- H. Mazatzal (FS-WA)
- I. Sierra Ancha (FS-WA)
- J. Superstition (FS-WA)
- K. Aravaipa Canyon (BLM-PA)
- L. Push Ridge (FS-WA)
- M. Galiuro (FS-WA)
- N. Organ Pipe (NPS-WA)
- O. Seguro (NPS-WA)
- P. Chiricahua (FS-WA)

("BLM" means Bureau of Land Management; "NPS" means National Park Service; "FS" means U.S. Forest Service; "FWS" means U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

("BLM" significa Agencia de Administraci3n de Terreno; "NPS" significa Servicio de Parques Nacionales; "FS" significa Servicio de Bosques de los Estados Unidos; "FWS" significa Servicio de Pesca y Fauna Silvestre de los Estados Unidos.)

(16-17) (18-19) (20-21) (22-23) (24) (25-26) (27-28) (29-30)  
(31-33) (34-37) (38-39) (40-44)

PART 1: Your answers to the questions in Part 1 will tell us how much you feel you know about four of the federal agencies that manage federal public lands in Arizona and also tell us how you like some of the activities that people use public land for.

1. Four of the federal agencies that manage federal public land in Arizona are listed here. Check the boxes that show best how well you think you know each agency (check only one box for each)

	National Park Service	U.S. Forest Service	Bureau of Land Management	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
a. Know nothing about (1)	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. Know a little bit (2)	( )	( )	( )	( )
c. Know something (3)	( )	( )	( )	( )
d. Know pretty much (4)	( )	( )	( )	( )
e. Know a lot (5)	( )	( )	( )	( )

2. Where did you get most of your information about these agencies? (Check only one box for each agency)

	National Park Service	U.S. Forest Service	Bureau of Land Management	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)
a. TV, Newspapers, Magazines (1)	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. Friends, neighbors, school (2)	( )	( )	( )	( )
c. Agency office, meetings (3)	( )	( )	( )	( )
d. Visits to agency lands (4)	( )	( )	( )	( )
e. Other sources (not listed here) (5)	( )	( )	( )	( )
f. I don't have any information (6)	( )	( )	( )	( )



3. There are many different uses for federal public land in Arizona. Some of these are listed here. Please check the box that shows best how important you think these uses are:

	Very important	Fairly important	Not important	No opinion
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
a. Livestock grazing (53)	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. Protection of wildlife (54)	( )	( )	( )	( )
c. Mining (55)	( )	( )	( )	( )
d. Off-Road vehicle travel (56)	( )	( )	( )	( )
e. Wilderness (57)	( )	( )	( )	( )
f. Outdoor recreation activity (58)	( )	( )	( )	( )

4. Please check the boxes that show best how you feel about the activities listed here:

	Like to go often	Like to go occa- sionally	Don't like to go	Can't go because of physical handicap
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
a. Ride horseback (59)	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. Camping out (60)	( )	( )	( )	( )
c. Overnight hikes (61)	( )	( )	( )	( )
d. Rock hunting/collecting (62)	( )	( )	( )	( )
e. Off-Road vehicle travel (63)	( )	( )	( )	( )
f. Hunting (64)	( )	( )	( )	( )

5. In the past 12 months (year) did you go on a vacation trip that lasted for more than 2 days? (16)

a. Yes (1) ( )  
b. No (2) ( )

5a. How many vacation trips did you take during the past 12 months (17-19)

5b. Did you hike, backpack or camp out on any of those trips? (20)

a. Yes (1) ( )  
b. No (2) ( )

5c. How many trips did you take last year in which you hiked, backpacked, or camped out? (21-23)

PART 2: Your answers to these questions will help us to find out how Arizonans feel about wilderness areas.

6. Did you know about federal wilderness areas before you got this questionnaire? (24)

a. Yes (1) ( )  
b. No (2) ( )

6a. How much do you feel you know about federal wilderness areas? (25)

Quite a bit	Pretty much	Not very much	Very little
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
( )	( )	( )	( )

6b. Where did you get most of your information? (26)

a. TV, newspapers, magazines (1)	( )
b. School (2)	( )
c. Federal agency offices (3)	( )
d. Clubs or organizations (4)	( )
e. Other (not listed here) (5)	( )

7. Some purposes for setting aside land as wilderness are listed here. Please check the boxes that best show what you think of these.

	Very important	Important	Not very important	No opinion
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
a. To protect wildlife (27)	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. To protect plants (28)	( )	( )	( )	( )
c. To protect water quality (29)	( )	( )	( )	( )
d. To protect air quality (30)	( )	( )	( )	( )
e. For research and study (31)	( )	( )	( )	( )
f. For outdoor recreation (32)	( )	( )	( )	( )
g. To protect natural lands (33)	( )	( )	( )	( )
h. As places to "get away from it all" (34)	( )	( )	( )	( )

8. When federal land is set aside as wilderness, some groups are pleased and other groups are disappointed. Some groups are listed below. We would like to know if you feel they gain or lose when new wilderness areas are created.

	Will gain	May gain	No gain or loss	May lose	Will lose	No opinion
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
a. Ranchers (35)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. Mining companies (36)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
c. Mining prospectors (37)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
d. Hunters (38)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
e. Off-Road vehicle users (39)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
f. Backpackers and hikers (40)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
g. Children (41)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
h. Rural residents (42)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
i. Big city residents (43)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
j. Myself and my family (44)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

9. If the government needs more money to manage and expand wilderness where do you think the money should come from?

	Yes	Maybe	No opinion
	(1)	(2)	(3)
a. Fees paid by wilderness users (45)	( )	( )	( )
b. Taxes paid by everyone (46)	( )	( )	( )
c. Voluntary gifts from people (47)	( )	( )	( )
d. Changes in the national budget giving more money to wilderness (48)	( )	( )	( )

10. Here are some statements that people have made. Please check the box that shows best how you feel about each statement:

	Strongly Agree	Tend to Agree	Tend to Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
a. "Arizona has too much federal land" (49)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. "Arizona should have more wilderness area" (50)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
c. "Federal land in Arizona should be given to the state" (51)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
d. "New wilderness areas are more important than new mines" (52)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
e. "Easterners want western wilderness more than local people do" (53)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
f. "Arizona has enough federal wilderness areas right now" (54)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
g. "Wilderness is a good thing for most people in Arizona" (55)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
h. "Wilderness lands need to be protected by restrictions on use" (56)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

11. Please check the boxes that show best how you feel about having more federal land set aside for wilderness:

	Yes	Maybe	No	No Opinion
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
a. For plant protection (57)	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. For wildlife protection (58)	( )	( )	( )	( )
c. Near big cities (no more than a 5-hour drive from cities) (59)	( )	( )	( )	( )
d. That can be seen from highways (60)	( )	( )	( )	( )
e. Nearby or next to National Parks (61)	( )	( )	( )	( )



PART 3: This Part has questions about any visits you have made to Wilderness or Primitive Areas, or Wilderness Study Areas, on federal lands.

12. Have you ever visited a Wilderness or Primitive Area, or a Wilderness Study Area anywhere in the United States? (62)

- a. Yes (1) ( )  
b. No (2) ( )

12a. Please check to boxes that best explain why you haven't been to one of these Areas: (63)

- a. Not interested in wilderness (1) ( )  
b. Didn't know the Areas existed (2) ( )  
c. Didn't know where the Areas are (3) ( )  
d. Don't have enough time (4) ( )  
e. Can't because of a physical handicap (5) ( )  
f. Don't have transportation (6) ( )  
g. Haven't gone yet, but plan to go (7) ( )  
h. Other reasons not listed here (8) ( )

PLEASE GO TO PART 4 (Page 18)

12b. Please answer the following questions about your first trip to a Wilderness or Primitive Area, or to a Wilderness Study Area (Answer all that apply)

	Yes	No	Can't Remember
a. I went the first time because others invited me to go (64)	(1) ( )	(2) ( )	(3) ( )
b. I went alone (65)	( ) ( )	( ) ( )	( ) ( )
c. Some of my family went along (66)	( ) ( )	( ) ( )	( ) ( )
d. I went on an organized trip (67)	( ) ( )	( ) ( )	( ) ( )

13. Some of the federal land in Arizona that already is (or is being studied for) wilderness is shown on the map in this questionnaire (Page 3). Have you visited any of these places in the past year? (68)

- a. No (1) ( )  
b. Yes (2) ( )

PLEASE GO TO PART 4 (Page 18)

14. The places on the map (Page 3) are listed here. Please check any that you visited in the past year (Note: "WSA" means Wilderness Study Area; "PA" means Primitive Area; "WA" means Wilderness Area)

- |                             |     |                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1. Palute WSA (16)          | ( ) | 9. Sierra Ancha WA (24)     | ( ) |
| 2. Paria Canyon PA (17)     | ( ) | 10. Superstition WA (25)    | ( ) |
| 3. Petrified Forest WA (18) | ( ) | 11. Aravaipa Canyon PA (26) | ( ) |
| 4. Sycamore Canyon WA (19)  | ( ) | 12. Push Ridge WA (27)      | ( ) |
| 5. Mt. Baldy WA (20)        | ( ) | 13. Galiuro WA (28)         | ( ) |
| 6. Havasu WSA (21)          | ( ) | 14. Organ Pipe WA (29)      | ( ) |
| 7. Pine Mountain WA (22)    | ( ) | 15. Saguaro WA (30)         | ( ) |
| 8. Hualapai WA (23)         | ( ) | 16. Chiricahua WA (31)      | ( ) |

15. Do you know (or can you estimate) how much money you spent on a visit to one of the places you checked? (32)

- a. Yes (1) ( )  
b. No (2) ( )

PLEASE GO TO PART 4 (Page 18)

15a. The following questions are about any one of the trips you remember.

- a. Which place did you visit (use a number from above) (33-34)  
b. How much did you spend in all (transportation, food, sleeping, and other expenses) \$ (35-38)  
c. How much did you spend just for transportation? \$ (39-42)  
d. How far (miles) was the place from your home (one way) (43-45)  
e. How many people did you go with? (46-48)  
f. How many days did you spend at that place? (49-51)

15b. If your trip had cost more (because of extra travel or other expenses) how much more money would you have paid for the experience? \$ (52-55)

PART 4: Your answers to the questions in this Part will help us to find out how important federal wilderness is to Arizonans.

16. Are you a member of any of these groups (check one box for each):

	Yes, I am an active member	Yes, but not active	No, not a member
	(1)	(2)	(3)
a. A nature conservation group (like Sierra club) (56)	( )	( )	( )
b. A wildlife conservation group (like Audubon Society) (57)	( )	( )	( )
c. An ORV Club (58)	( )	( )	( )
d. A livestock or cattlemen's Association (59)	( )	( )	( )
e. A Miner's Union or Association (60)	( )	( )	( )
f. A hiking club (61)	( )	( )	( )
g. A fishing or hunting club (62)	( )	( )	( )
h. A rockhounding club (63)	( )	( )	( )

17. In the past year (last 12 months) have you given any money to any of the following groups? (Giving money includes membership dues, subscribing to magazines or books, buying items sold by the group, or direct gifts):

	Yes	No
	(1)	(2)
a. Local youth programs like the Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts (64)	( )	( )
b. Local or national recreation or sports groups (65)	( )	( )
c. Local or national nature or wildlife conservation groups (66)	( )	( )

18. Your answers to the different parts of this question will help us to find out how strongly Arizonans value wilderness.

About one percent (1%) of all the land in the United States and within Arizona is now set aside as federal wilderness. Money used to manage and protect this land is part of the national budget.

But, for now, pretend this is not true and pretend that the only way to manage and protect wilderness areas is with money taken from a special fund.

18a. If a special fund like this existed, would you give to it? (16)

- a. Yes (1) ( )  
b. No (2) ( )

18a. Please check the boxes that best show why you would not give to that special fund: (17)

- a. I have a right to wilderness without giving money to a special fund (1) ( )  
b. I can't afford to give money to special funds (2) ( )  
c. I oppose donating money to special funds (3) ( )  
d. I oppose wilderness and would not contribute to any special fund (4) ( )

PLEASE GO TO PART 5 (page 22)

(In your last answer, you noted that you would give money to a "special wilderness fund" if no other ways to support wilderness existed. Before you go on, we want you to know that your answers here will not be used in making changes in federal wilderness policy. We also would like you to use amounts (dollars) that you could afford to pay)

18b. How much money would you give next year to the "special wilderness fund" to:

- a. Support and manage the 1% of land in Arizona that already is set aside for wilderness \$ (18-21)  
b. Support and manage the 1% of land in the U.S. that already is set aside for wilderness \$ (22-25)  
c. Expand the amount of wilderness in Arizona to 2% of all the federal land in the state \$ (26-29)  
d. Expand the amount of wilderness in the U.S. to 2% of all the federal land in the nation \$ (30-33)  
e. Expand the amount of wilderness in Arizona to 5% of all the federal land in the state \$ (34-37)  
f. Expand the amount of wilderness in the U.S. to 5% of all the federal land in the nation \$ (38-41)



18c. Please take the largest amount of money that you wrote down for Arizona (ln 18b) and divide that amount among the following:

a. Largest amount for Arizona (from 18b) \$ (42-45)

b. Part of that amount I would give to protect Arizona wilderness areas I:

(1) Want to visit this year \$ (46-49)

(2) Plan to visit in the future \$ (50-53)

(3) Want to use to protect plants and wildlife \$ (54-57)

(4) Want to benefit future generations \$ (58-61)

18d. Please take the largest amount of money that you wrote down for the U.S. ln (18b) and divide that amount among the following:

a. Largest amount for the U.S. (from 18b) \$ (16-19)

b. Part of that amount I would give to protect U.S. wilderness areas I:

(1) Want to visit this year \$ (20-23)

(2) Plan to visit in the future \$ (24-27)

(3) Want to use to protect plants and wildlife \$ (28-31)

(4) Want to benefit future generations \$ (32-35)

PART 5: Your answers to these questions help us to analyze the information in the other Parts of the questionnaire. Please answer each question.

19. Are you a: (36) 20. How old are you? (check one box) (37)

- a. Single male (1) ( ) a. Under 20 years (1) ( )
- b. Married male (2) ( ) b. 20-29 years (2) ( )
- c. Single female (3) ( ) c. 30-39 years (3) ( )
- d. Married female (4) ( ) d. 40-49 years (4) ( )
- e. 50-59 years (5) ( )
- f. 60-69 years (6) ( )
- g. Over 70 years (7) ( )

21. What is your racial or ethnic group? (38)

- a. White (1) ( )
- b. Hispanic (2) ( )
- c. Black (3) ( )
- d. Native American (4) ( )
- e. Other not listed (5) ( )

22. How many years have you gone to school? (39)

- a. Under 8 years (1) ( )
- b. 8-12 years (2) ( )
- c. 13-16 years (3) ( )
- d. Over 16 years (4) ( )

23. What kind of housing do you live in? (40)

- a. Apartment (1) ( )
- b. Dormitory (2) ( )
- c. Mobile home (3) ( )
- d. Townhouse/Condo (4) ( )
- e. House (5) ( )

24. How many people live in your household? (number) (41-42)

25. How many children (under 18 years) live in your household? (number) (43-44)

26. Does anyone in your household own a motor vehicle? (45)

- a. Yes (1) ( )
  - b. No (2) ( )
- 26a What type of vehicle (check all boxes that apply): (46)
- a. Car or stationwagon (1) ( )
  - b. Pickup truck or camper (2) ( )
  - c. Recreation vehicle or trailer (3) ( )
  - d. Other (motorcycle, truck, ORV, other) (4) ( )

27. What language do you usually use at home? (47)

- a. English (1) ( )
- b. Spanish (2) ( )
- c. Native American (3) ( )
- d. Other not listed (4) ( )

28. How many years have you lived in Arizona? (48)

- a. Less than one year (1) ( )
- b. 1-3 years (2) ( )
- c. 4-5 years (3) ( )
- d. 6-10 years (4) ( )
- e. Over 10 years (5) ( )

29. Check the box that shows best what you are: (49)

- a. A full-time employee (1) ( )
- b. A part-time employee (2) ( )
- c. Self-employed (3) ( )
- d. A student (4) ( )
- e. Unemployed (5) ( )
- f. Not looking for work outside my home (6) ( )

30. What is your total household income (before taxes) (50-51)

- a. Under \$ 5,000 (01) ( ) f. \$25,000 - \$29,999 (06) ( )
- b. \$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999 (02) ( ) g. \$30,000 - \$39,999 (07) ( )
- c. \$10,000 - \$14,999 (03) ( ) h. \$40,000 - \$49,999 (08) ( )
- d. \$15,000 - \$19,999 (04) ( ) i. \$50,000 - \$74,999 (09) ( )
- e. \$20,000 - \$24,999 (05) ( ) j. Over \$75,000 (10) ( )

31. Which of the following best shows the kind of business you or your employer is in: (52-53)

- a. Federal government (01) ( ) i. Communication (09) ( )
- b. State/local government (02) ( ) j. Public utilities (10) ( )
- c. School/Education (03) ( ) k. Services (11) ( )
- d. Manufacturing (04) ( ) l. Farming/ranching (12) ( )
- e. Wholesale/Retail trade (05) ( ) m. Construction (13) ( )
- f. Finance/Insurance (06) ( ) n. Mining/Quarrying (14) ( )
- g. Real Estate (07) ( ) o. None of these (15) ( )
- h. Transportation (08) ( )

Thanks for your time and help in filling out this questionnaire. Please return this in the mail.



## APPENDIX 2

### 2.0 METHODOLOGY

This section summarizes four elements in the methodology of the survey project: sample design, questionnaire instrument, information gathering, and data processing. Though each element is described separately, all elements are interdependent and interrelated.

#### 2.1 Sample Design

##### 2.1.1 The Survey Population

Statistically valid sample designs are derived from two concepts: population universe and a survey population. In this project, adult residents (18 years of age and older) are the population universe. The survey population is a representative portion of this group.

In a project that uses mail-out questionnaires, the survey population must include individual names and addresses. Several survey populations were considered for this project: licensed drivers, residential utility customers, residential telephone subscribers, and consumers (credit card users; magazine and newspaper subscribers). Each of these populations is representative of the Arizona adult resident population universe, but BLM rejected them for various reasons. For example, commercial mailing lists showing consumer names are often out of date. Driver license lists, though current, are expensive and not easily obtained in Arizona. Lists of utility subscribers exclude some apartment residents. And telephone subscriber lists, often used as a survey population, were rejected for several reasons. Telephone books do not list the names of all household adults and exclude those with unlisted and unpublished numbers. Moreover, people without individual telephone service on Indian Reservations, in mobile home parks, and in rural areas are not listed in telephone books.

For its survey population BLM chose Arizona registered voters, a group making up 58.2 percent of the state's adult residents. This choice was advantageous for several reasons. The names of people in this group are kept on voter registration lists. These lists are current because nonvoter names are purged after congressional elections. Voter lists in Arizona are open to the public in each County Recorder's office. Exact counts of registered voters are kept for local, county, and state levels. In addition, voter registration lists also show names by party preference, a parameter that BLM used to check the accuracy of its sample. Tables 2-1 and 2-2 show 1980 Arizona voter registration data.

##### 2.1.2 Sample Size

To obtain the local data needed for this project, BLM chose legislative district voter registration lists as its sampling frame. Arizona has 30 legislative districts that cross county boundaries and make up groups of people from which statistically valid samples can be

TABLE 2-1 (APPENDIX)  
REGISTERED VOTERS (1980): BY COUNTY

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>DEMOCRAT</u>	<u>REPUBLICAN</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
APACHE	16,246	11,486	3,551	1,209
COCHISE	28,757	17,026	9,227	2,504
COCONINO	34,169	17,460	12,662	4,047
GILA	17,328	12,759	3,942	627
GRAHAM	10,035	7,670	2,102	263
GREENLEE	5,018	4,313	614	91
MARICOPA	617,984	255,014	312,292	50,678
MOHAVE	26,391	12,971	11,939	1,481
NAVAJO	23,162	14,041	8,046	1,075
PIMA	238,690	121,020	87,729	29,941
PINAL	31,957	21,455	8,684	1,818
SANTA CRUZ	7,357	5,466	1,556	335
YAVAPAI	36,090	14,633	18,529	2,928
YUMA	27,497	16,663	9,530	1,304
STATE	1,120,681	531,977	490,403	98,301



TABLE 2-2 (APPENDIX)

REGISTERED VOTERS (1980): BY LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

<u>LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT NUMBER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>DEMOCRAT</u>	<u>REPUBLICAN</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
1	60,557	26,578	26,698	4,281
2	36,125	18,844	13,686	3,595
3	29,922	20,083	7,491	2,348
4	38,823	24,266	12,779	1,778
5	25,054	15,853	8,972	1,229
6	24,623	15,603	7,418	1,602
7	29,348	20,837	6,362	2,149
8	30,080	21,115	7,371	1,594
9	40,435	19,399	16,349	4,687
10	20,357	14,400	3,611	2,346
11	29,793	18,692	7,194	3,907
12	52,433	24,086	20,975	7,372
13	42,422	19,917	17,066	5,439
14	52,910	22,789	24,074	6,047
15	34,603	15,379	17,171	2,053
16	54,187	22,608	27,047	4,532
17	45,231	16,633	25,751	2,847
18	30,873	12,456	15,924	2,493
19	29,943	12,522	15,393	2,028
20	24,267	12,391	10,220	1,656
21	24,532	12,362	10,126	2,044
22	15,834	11,284	3,708	842
23	11,074	9,228	1,388	458
24	93,159	31,049	53,790	8,320
25	24,187	12,260	9,942	1,985
26	29,919	11,411	16,159	2,349
27	49,975	20,888	22,650	6,437
28	43,141	13,960	25,077	4,104
29	31,865	11,299	18,272	2,294
30	64,009	23,785	34,739	5,485
STATE	1,120,681	531,977	490,403	98,301

FIGURE 1  
1980 LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

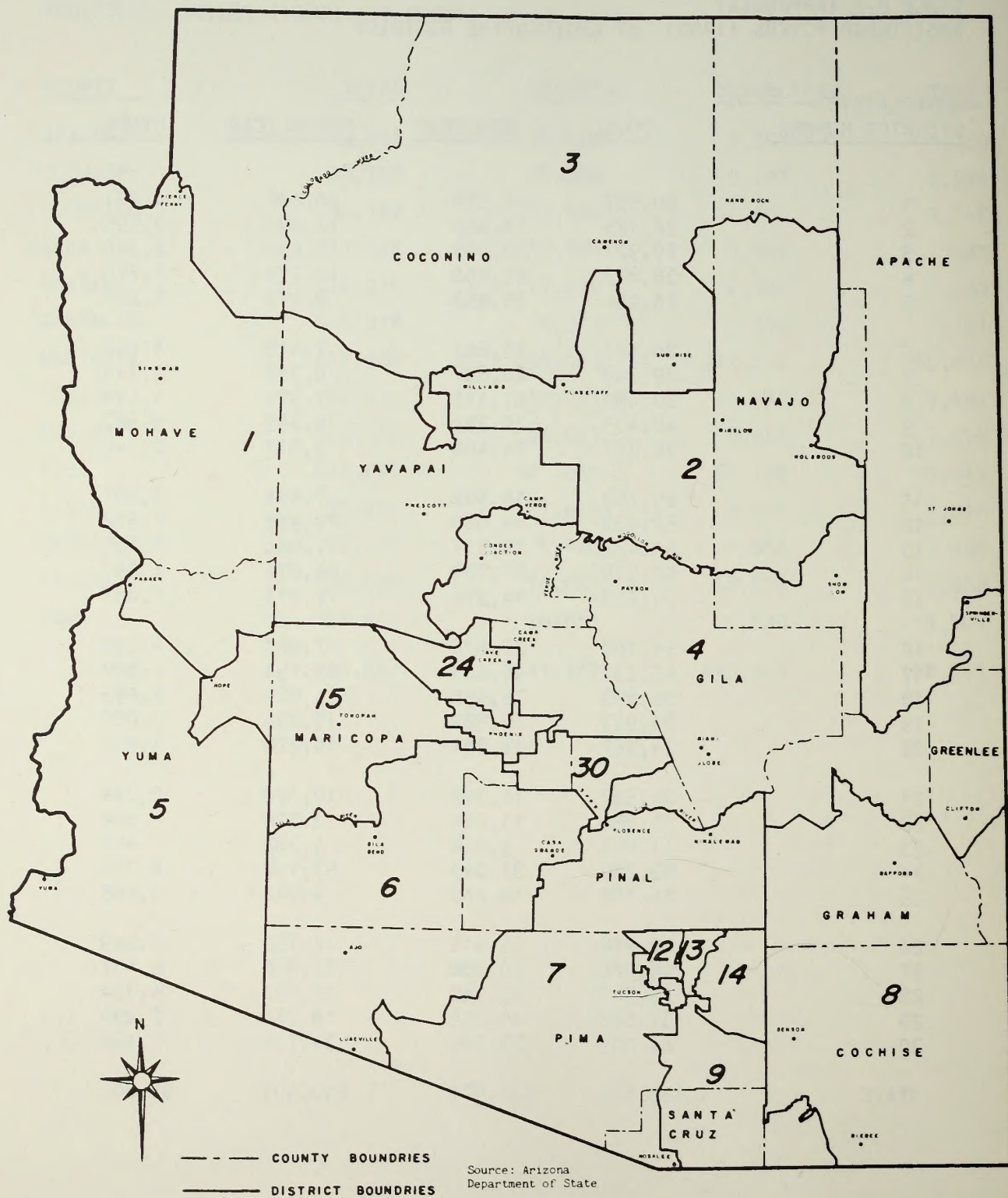
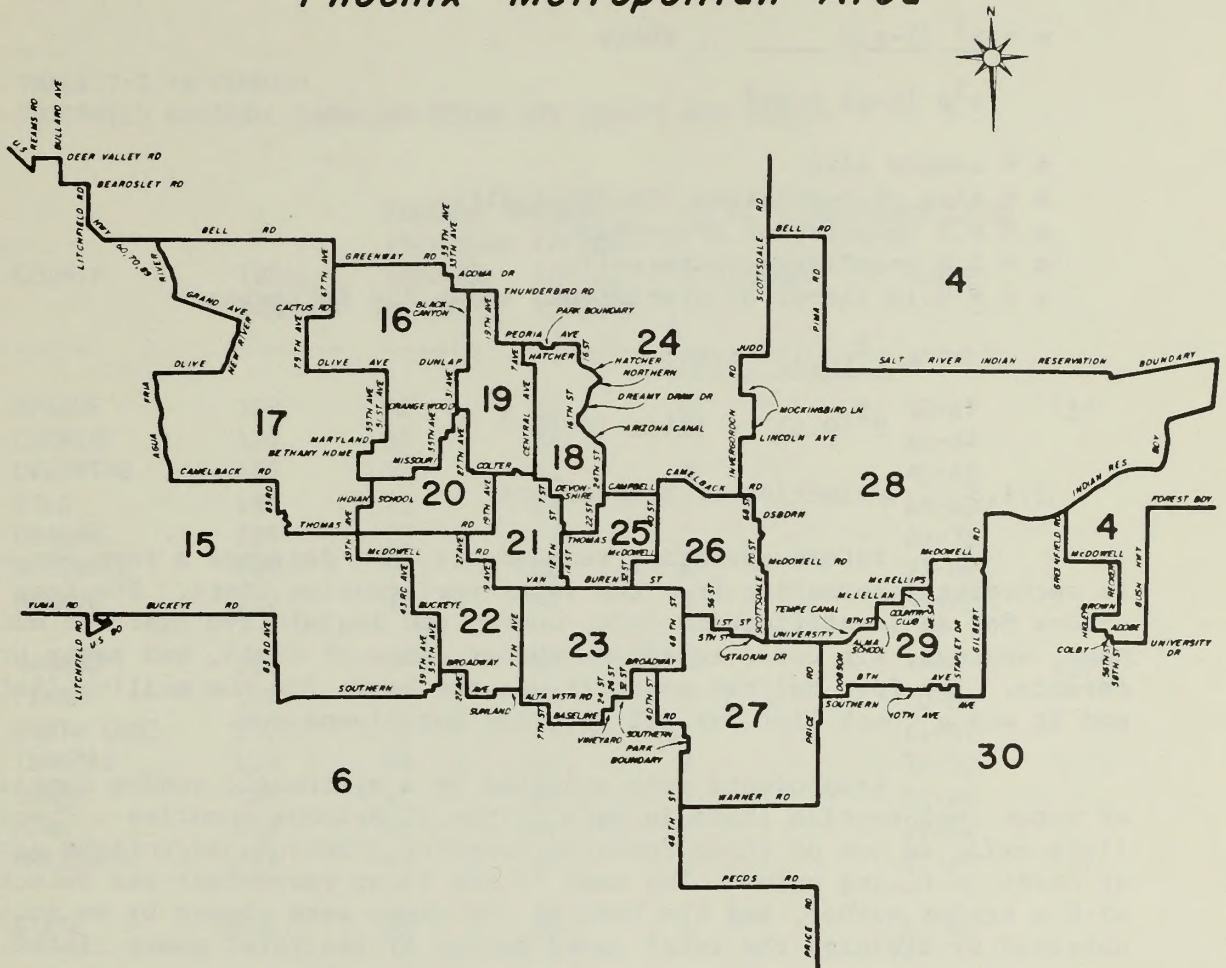


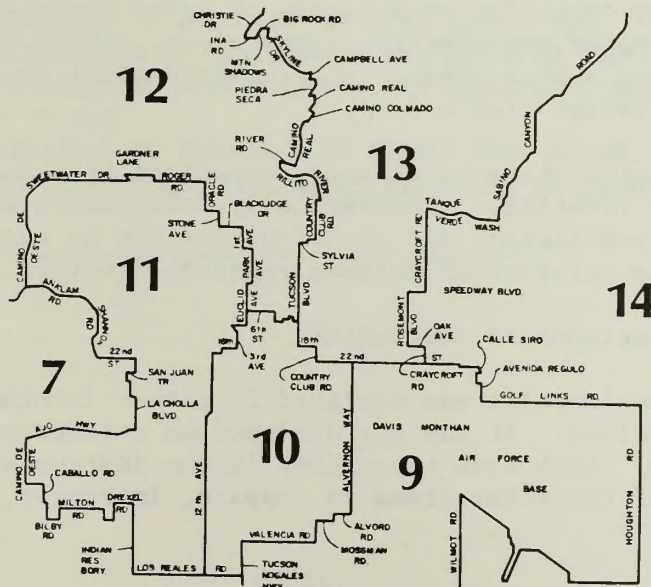


FIGURE 2  
1980 LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS: PHOENIX AND TUCSON METROPOLITAN AREAS

# Phoenix Metropolitan Area



## PIMA COUNTY



Source: Arizona  
Department of State

drawn. Figures 2-1 and 2-2 show maps of Arizona legislative districts. BLM used the following formula to determine the fewest number of names needed for a valid sample from each legislative district:

$$n = \frac{z^2 (1-p)N}{z^2 p (1-p) + Ne^2}, \text{ where}$$

n = sample size

N = size of population (LD 26=11,411)

p = 0.5 (population proportion)

z = 2.0 (confidence interval)

e =  $\pm$  0.10 (level of precision), shows the following:

$$99 = \frac{2^2(0.5)^2 11411}{2^2(0.5)^2 + 11411 (0.10)^2}$$

### 2.1.3 Selection of Respondents

Before selecting respondents, BLM designed a form for use in recording information from the voter registration lists. The form had spaces for an identification code, county and legislative district number, name, address, zip code, telephone number, date of birth, and party preference. The form had two uses: it was the basis for the mailing list, and it was a check list for all returned questionnaires.

Respondents were selected by a systematic random sampling of voter registration lists in each of the 14 Arizona counties. These lists exist in one of three formats: computer printout, microfiche card, or cards in filing cases. The name of the first respondent was selected with a random number, and the rest of the names were chosen by an interval obtained by dividing the total names needed by the total names listed.

### 2.1.4 Sample Bias Check

BLM used party preference data on voter lists to check for sample bias by comparing proportions of party preferences in its sample to actual voter registration proportions. After selecting the sample, BLM applied a bias check, using a statistical formula to determine standard deviation (Table 2-3).

At the state level the proportions of the sample and the actual are nearly identical. Statistically, the sample accurately represents the survey population, and the responses can be considered authentic indications of the opinions of Arizona registered voters.

## 2.2 The Questionnaire Instrument

The questionnaire was designed to gather information about preferences and values. It was not designed as a referendum for respondents to vote on issues. Each item (question) in the instrument can be combined with any or all of the other items to compare, interpret, and analyze the data.



TABLE 2-3 (APPENDIX)  
ESTIMATED BINOMIAL SAMPLING ERROR (BY COUNTY AND STATE)

COUNTY	TOTAL SAMPLED	PERCENT DEMOCRATS (BINOMIAL FACTOR)		95 PCT CONFIDENCE LEVEL	
		SAMPLED PERCENT	ACTUAL PERCENT	2 STD DEV	RANGE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
APACHE	150	61	71	8	53-69 (1)
COCHISE	120	55	59	9	46-64
COCONINO	150	53	51	8	45-61
GILA	150	75	74	7	68-82
GRAHAM	189	72	71	7	64-78
GREENLEE	189	83	86	6	77-89
MOHAVE	212	42	49	7	35-42
NAVAJO	100	---	61	--	----- (2)
PINAL	129	77	67	7	70-84
SANTA CRUZ	120	71	74	10	61-81
YAVAPAI	150	44	41	8	36-52
YUMA	189	61	61	7	54-68
PIMA	939	52	51	3	49-54
MARICOPA	2747	44	41	2	47-49 (3)
STATE	5435	48	48	1	47-49

NOTES:

- (1) SAMPLE PERCENTAGE OF DEMOCRATS IS LESS THAN ACTUAL  
DUE TO PROPORTIONS OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS IN COUNTY
- (2) PARTY PREFERENCES OF NAVAJO COUNTY RESIDENTS WERE NOT  
AVAILABLE TO BLM
- (3) SAMPLE PERCENTAGE OF DEMOCRATS IS HIGHER THAN ACTUAL  
DUE TO PROPORTIONS OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS IN COUNTY

### 2.2.1 Construction

BLM assumed that some registered voters would know more about land management agencies, issues, and responsibilities than others. It designed the questionnaire in sections so that respondents with differing levels of information and experience could easily complete it.

A cover letter and map introduced respondents to the questionnaire's purpose. Brief explanations preceded each questionnaire section.

BLM gave careful attention to the wording of the entire questionnaire. Literacy is not a requirement for voter registration in Arizona, and according to State Department of Education estimates, about 20 percent of Arizona adults are functionally illiterate. To keep the wording of the questionnaire at or below the 8th grade reading level, BLM used a guide entitled The Living Word (Field Enterprises, Inc., Los Angeles, 1978), which grades several hundred thousand words by reading level.

All Arizona voter registration materials are published in English and Spanish. Because the questionnaire was designed to gain information from registered voters, BLM used a contract firm to translate the questionnaire into Spanish.

### 2.2.2 Pretest

Before distribution, the questionnaire was pretested with two groups. The first pretest group was asked to complete the questionnaire and an attached comment sheet. The comment sheet asked questions about the time and difficulty involved in completing the questionnaire, the questionnaire's reading level, and whether the person would have completed and returned the questionnaire had it been received in the mail.

BLM revised its questionnaire before giving it to the second pretest group: nine persons of various ages and backgrounds. Questionnaires returned by this group were reviewed for problems. The questionnaire was revised again before being translated and printed.

## 2.3 Information Gathering

Information was gathered entirely by use of a mail-out self-addressed questionnaire.

### 2.3.1 Pre-Mailing

A private firm produced a mailing list and mailing labels from the forms used to record names from the voter registration lists (Sec. 2.1.3). The mailing label contained the individual's name, address, and zip code. In addition, each person in the sample was assigned a code number, which was placed on each questionnaire and envelope. BLM used these numbers to keep track of returned questionnaires, undeliverable returns, and nonresponses.



### 2.3.2 Mailing

The project involved three mailings. First class postal rates were used to ensure forwarding and return of undeliverables.

On August 21, 1982, BLM made its first mailing, sending out a questionnaire and a return self-addressed envelope to each of the 5,535 people in the sample population. On September 3, 1982, postcards with a reminder/thank you message were sent to those who had not returned completed questionnaires. On September 16, 1982, a third mailing was sent to nonrespondents. This mailing consisted of a second copy of the questionnaire, a return self-addressed envelope, and a note requesting a response.

Because of overlap (questionnaire returns arriving when other mailings were going out) precise response rates to each mailing are not known. Before the second (postcard) mailing, however, BLM had received 850 returns. By the third mailing, 1,400 questionnaires had been returned. A total of 3,034 had been received by October 22, 1982, when the mailing phase of the project ended.

### 2.3.3 Response Rate

The total response, computed at the end of the mailing phase of the survey project, is summarized in Table 1-1, Section 1.3.2.

### 2.3.4 Returns

BLM kept track of each returned questionnaire (completed or undeliverable) by the identification code number. Codes for undeliverables were recorded, and all completed returns were coded with information from the mailing list form (Section 2.1.3). After coding, each completed return was scanned for data entry use, and returns usable for data processing were separated from unusable returns. Data were entered into computer files directly from usable questionnaires.

### 2.3.5 Response Bias Check

BLM records show that 37.7 percent of the people in the sample did not return questionnaires. To find out why these people did not participate in the survey, BLM randomly selected 55 nonrespondents and talked with them by telephone. Their answers fall into 5 categories: (1) no time/interest (41.6 percent); (2) not qualified (24.1 percent); (3) bad health/reading/eyes (5.6 percent); (4) don't recall receiving questionnaire (11.1 percent); and (5) other reasons (17.6 percent).

## 2.4 Data Processing

BLM used the programs and statistical routines in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) in processing the sample population data. Two computer files were established. One file stores coded voter registration list data. The other stores the response data. Both files are maintained in the BLM Arizona State Office.

## APPENDIX 3

### 3.0 County Data Displays

Response data from the BLM survey can be organized and displayed in many ways for comparison, interpretation, and analysis. Responses, for example, can be organized by legislative district, zip code, urban-rural residence, party preference, sex, age, or income. The tables in Appendix 3 show selected response data by the counties where respondents live. (Yuma County totals include responses from La Paz County, which had not been created when the BLM survey was conducted.)

### 3.1 Weighted Data

The county data tables in Appendix 3 are statistically weighted. Weighting makes up for variations in sampling rates of the legislative district samples. The weighting is based on voter registration proportions in the legislative districts and balances county totals by making some respondents equal more than one unit and some less than one unit.

### 3.2 Selected Tables

Appendix 3 includes 13 tables, which show how the county responses vary and how they differ from the state percentages summarized in the main part of this report.



TABLE 3-1 (APPENDIX)  
(COMPARE REPORT TABLE 3-2)

PREFERENCES FOR SELECTED USES OF PUBLIC LANDS  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	IMPOR- TANCE OF LIVE- STOCK GRAZING	IMPOR- TANCE OF WILDLIFE	IMPOR- TANCE OF MINING	IMPOR- TANCE OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLE TRAVEL	IMPOR- TANCE OF WILDERNESS AREAS	IMPOR- TANCE OF OUTDOOR RECREA- TION
PIMA						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	527	532	528	523	525	529
VERY IMPORTANT	31.74	79.92	25.36	6.01	62.97	53.98
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	45.37	14.45	37.88	18.29	25.13	37.81
NOT IMPORTANT	11.99	0.74	20.94	60.94	3.96	2.87
NO OPINION	10.90	4.88	15.82	14.77	7.94	5.35
TOT PCT IMPT	77.11	94.37	63.24	24.30	88.10	91.79
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	11.99	0.74	20.94	60.94	3.96	2.87
YAVAPAI						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	59	58	59	56	57	59
VERY IMPORTANT	53.00	77.12	25.57	11.25	52.23	64.00
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	41.63	20.16	43.80	25.19	31.48	30.63
NOT IMPORTANT	4.03	0.	21.23	62.17	12.16	4.03
NO OPINION	1.34	2.72	9.40	1.40	4.14	1.34
TOT PCT IMPT	94.63	97.28	69.37	36.43	83.70	94.63
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	4.03	0.	21.23	62.17	12.16	4.03
COCONINO						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	78	78	78	77	77	78
VERY IMPORTANT	45.67	84.36	12.49	6.94	64.34	49.33
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	44.59	9.99	44.76	27.39	24.02	42.52
NOT IMPORTANT	1.45	0.	27.36	57.40	4.43	1.05
NO OPINION	8.29	5.65	15.39	8.27	7.20	7.10
TOT PCT IMPT	90.26	94.35	57.25	34.33	88.37	91.85
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	1.45	0.	27.36	57.40	4.43	1.05
PINAL						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	53	54	55	55	54	55
VERY IMPORTANT	48.77	75.36	36.19	7.62	48.54	53.81
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	36.45	14.98	36.19	27.62	27.67	34.76
NOT IMPORTANT	5.42	0.	14.76	47.62	8.74	0.
NO OPINION	9.36	9.66	12.86	17.14	15.05	11.43
TOT PCT IMPT	85.22	90.34	72.38	35.24	76.21	88.57
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	5.42	0.	14.76	47.62	8.74	0.
COCHISE						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	29	29	29	29	29	29
VERY IMPORTANT	24.29	74.29	16.18	7.14	54.29	51.43
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	45.71	14.29	39.71	17.14	25.71	32.86
NOT IMPORTANT	14.29	0.	19.12	57.14	5.71	1.43
NO OPINION	15.71	11.43	25.00	18.57	14.29	14.29
TOT PCT IMPT	70.00	88.57	55.88	24.29	80.00	84.29
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	14.29	0.	19.12	57.14	5.71	1.43
MOHAVE						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	78	77	75	77	76	78
VERY IMPORTANT	51.09	73.12	26.32	20.62	52.01	55.02
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	31.59	18.61	46.29	21.67	29.16	33.70
NOT IMPORTANT	4.08	2.06	9.46	45.31	7.32	5.09
NO OPINION	13.25	6.22	17.94	12.40	11.51	6.18
TOT PCT IMPT	82.68	91.73	72.61	42.29	81.17	88.73
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	4.08	2.06	9.46	45.31	7.32	5.09
YUMA						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	71	70	69	70	70	70
VERY IMPORTANT	38.50	64.82	26.63	14.39	43.39	49.51
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	43.53	23.11	39.49	24.70	32.38	32.97
NOT IMPORTANT	3.26	1.10	15.57	43.39	9.97	6.59
NO OPINION	14.71	10.97	18.31	17.52	14.26	10.94
TOT PCT IMPT	82.03	87.94	66.12	39.08	75.77	82.48
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	3.26	1.10	15.57	43.39	9.97	6.59

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

PREFERENCES FOR SELECTED USES OF PUBLIC LANDS  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	IMPOR- TANCE OF LIVE- STOCK GRAZING	IMPOR- TANCE OF WILDLIFE	IMPOR- TANCE OF MINING	IMPOR- TANCE OF OFF-ROAD VEHICLE TRAVEL	IMPOR- TANCE OF WILDERNESS AREAS	IMPOR- TANCE OF OUTDOOR RECREA- TION
NAVAJO						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	36	36	35	36	36	36
VERY IMPORTANT	55.44	69.35	16.26	13.54	38.69	42.77
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	32.80	22.05	48.83	24.29	37.88	38.25
NOT IMPORTANT	6.31	0.	9.31	38.25	9.88	2.29
NO OPINION	5.44	8.60	25.60	23.93	13.54	16.69
TOT PCT IMPT	88.25	91.40	65.09	37.83	76.58	81.02
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	6.31	0.	9.31	38.25	9.88	2.29
GILA						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	74	73	73	73	72	72
VERY IMPORTANT	56.08	69.02	41.81	16.96	36.15	44.32
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	31.03	22.05	30.56	24.07	27.56	40.49
NOT IMPORTANT	6.51	2.43	11.49	45.97	19.55	6.67
NO OPINION	6.39	6.50	16.14	13.01	16.75	8.52
TOT PCT IMPT	87.11	91.07	72.37	41.02	63.70	84.81
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	6.51	2.43	11.49	45.97	19.55	6.67
APACHE						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	48	47	47	46	48	48
VERY IMPORTANT	66.67	75.62	17.15	12.06	61.29	46.36
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	26.82	16.00	45.42	17.39	24.34	46.74
NOT IMPORTANT	1.72	3.51	18.91	53.56	4.41	1.72
NO OPINION	4.79	4.88	18.52	17.00	9.96	5.17
TOT PCT IMPT	93.48	91.62	62.57	29.44	85.62	93.11
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	1.72	3.51	18.91	53.56	4.41	1.72
GRAHAM						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	43	44	43	44	44	44
VERY IMPORTANT	58.03	61.79	30.52	13.06	35.72	50.20
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	30.22	26.07	42.33	24.14	31.86	38.84
NOT IMPORTANT	3.90	1.93	11.81	42.48	17.38	1.89
NO OPINION	7.85	10.21	15.33	20.32	15.03	9.07
TOT PCT IMPT	88.25	87.86	72.86	37.20	67.59	89.04
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	3.90	1.93	11.81	42.48	17.38	1.89
SANTA CRUZ						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	68	68	67	67	67	68
VERY IMPORTANT	41.70	77.53	24.07	4.49	58.99	50.55
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	41.84	10.38	36.42	22.83	25.80	31.40
NOT IMPORTANT	4.42	0.	22.63	46.76	2.99	4.42
NO OPINION	12.03	12.09	16.88	25.92	12.21	13.63
TOT PCT IMPT	83.54	87.91	60.48	27.32	84.79	81.95
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	4.42	0.	22.63	46.76	2.99	4.42
GREENLEE						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	58	56	57	57	57	57
VERY IMPORTANT	58.95	69.46	39.60	17.78	35.46	48.52
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	31.51	25.64	32.21	19.66	28.34	42.59
NOT IMPORTANT	6.24	0.	15.20	49.60	24.61	2.96
NO OPINION	3.31	4.90	13.00	12.97	11.59	5.93
TOT PCT IMPT	90.45	95.10	71.80	37.43	63.80	91.11
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	6.24	0.	15.20	49.60	24.61	2.96
MARICOPA						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	1567	1570	1565	1565	1567	1568
VERY IMPORTANT	39.40	75.90	25.76	7.57	54.17	52.60
FAIRLY IMPORTANT	42.51	16.67	40.30	17.43	28.30	37.30
NOT IMPORTANT	7.71	0.91	15.12	59.81	6.73	2.83
NO OPINION	10.38	6.52	18.82	15.19	10.79	7.27
TOT PCT IMPT	81.91	92.57	66.06	25.00	82.47	89.90
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	7.71	0.91	15.12	59.81	6.73	2.83

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)



TABLE 3-2 (APPENDIX)  
(COMPARE REPORT TABLE 3-3)

PREFERENCES FOR SELECTED OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	HORSE- BACK RIDING	CAMPING OUT	OVERNIGHT HIKES	ROCK HUNTING AND COLLECTING	OFF-ROAD VEHICLE TRAVEL	HUNTING
PIMA						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	487	507	483	488	487	496
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	12.19	37.52	17.47	11.77	7.06	11.10
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	40.85	42.18	30.62	37.02	21.33	22.54
DONT LIKE TO GO	34.54	15.28	42.07	44.51	55.94	57.39
CANT-HANDICAPPED	12.42	5.02	9.84	6.70	5.68	5.97
YAVAPAI						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	57	60	56	56	57	60
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	13.54	44.60	13.99	12.77	13.80	24.65
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	35.62	43.48	36.17	48.30	32.65	27.21
DONT LIKE TO GO	37.05	7.95	38.91	36.09	52.17	44.21
CANT-HANDICAPPED	13.80	3.98	10.93	2.84	1.38	3.92
COCONINO						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	76	75	75	74	76	76
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	21.57	50.47	24.69	5.68	19.33	33.46
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	48.88	41.76	46.65	40.18	31.97	15.89
DONT LIKE TO GO	22.53	2.59	20.48	49.30	43.58	45.55
CANT-HANDICAPPED	7.02	5.18	8.18	4.84	5.12	5.10
PINAL						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	51	54	52	54	52	54
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	10.20	42.23	14.07	8.21	5.03	22.33
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	43.88	42.23	29.15	34.30	37.69	26.21
DONT LIKE TO GO	30.10	12.62	45.23	51.21	50.75	43.20
CANT-HANDICAPPED	15.82	2.91	11.56	6.28	6.53	8.25
COCHISE						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	26	28	27	26	26	26
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	19.35	39.39	25.00	12.90	13.11	20.63
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	45.16	50.00	32.81	38.71	24.59	25.40
DONT LIKE TO GO	24.19	6.06	29.69	38.71	54.10	44.44
CANT-HANDICAPPED	11.29	4.55	12.50	9.68	8.20	9.52
MOHAVE						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	71	76	70	71	73	73
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	8.88	47.87	14.76	17.76	16.29	23.89
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	35.61	39.65	23.88	42.22	37.03	25.01
DONT LIKE TO GO	42.16	8.32	51.15	38.92	43.43	47.84
CANT-HANDICAPPED	13.35	4.16	10.22	1.11	3.26	3.26
YUMA						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	64	65	62	67	66	66
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	10.92	41.67	6.27	16.50	29.28	34.76
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	45.10	45.22	39.37	38.90	35.07	28.74
DONT LIKE TO GO	35.54	8.32	41.84	42.29	30.95	31.77
CANT-HANDICAPPED	8.45	4.78	12.51	2.31	4.70	4.73
NAVAJO						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	34	34	33	34	32	34
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	39.99	49.55	19.17	10.10	8.94	17.82
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	31.73	38.92	24.48	28.81	49.77	37.46
DONT LIKE TO GO	23.00	9.62	50.97	59.18	39.32	42.92
CANT-HANDICAPPED	5.27	1.91	5.38	1.91	1.97	1.91

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

COUNTY	HORSE- BACK RIDING	CAMPING OUT	OVERNIGHT HIKES	ROCK HUNTING AND COLLECTING	OFF-ROAD VEHICLE TRAVEL	HUNTING
GILA						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	66	71	65	67	66	70
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	12.67	53.61	7.42	16.66	23.58	34.10
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	35.42	41.23	34.83	36.34	30.23	26.60
DONT LIKE TO GO	36.50	2.69	40.14	36.72	41.78	34.44
CANT-HANDICAPPED	15.40	2.48	17.62	10.28	4.41	4.85
APACHE						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	47	45	45	44	46	47
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	25.82	48.08	24.94	7.37	24.11	21.26
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	33.79	44.68	22.74	35.25	33.00	25.15
DONT LIKE TO GO	33.79	7.24	49.09	53.69	42.89	50.09
CANT-HANDICAPPED	6.60	0.	3.22	3.69	0.	3.51
GRAHAM						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	41	41	38	39	39	41
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	13.32	45.12	16.57	16.21	21.62	38.33
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	36.41	43.07	30.93	29.18	28.10	29.01
DONT LIKE TO GO	41.04	6.69	44.77	50.28	43.80	27.48
CANT-HANDICAPPED	9.22	5.13	7.73	4.32	6.48	5.18
SANTA CRUZ						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	61	63	60	61	61	63
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	16.60	41.92	23.72	13.31	21.54	16.08
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	41.78	37.09	25.62	33.30	30.31	29.11
DONT LIKE TO GO	33.33	16.14	47.31	50.02	48.15	53.21
CANT-HANDICAPPED	8.30	4.85	3.35	3.36	0.	1.60
GREENLEE						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	53	57	52	53	54	55
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	18.75	47.05	10.98	7.60	19.23	47.93
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	40.98	46.64	40.28	35.79	32.95	24.16
DONT LIKE TO GO	33.52	4.46	38.18	51.40	45.87	23.33
CANT-HANDICAPPED	6.75	1.85	10.56	5.22	1.96	4.58
MARICOPA						
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	1513	1517	1487	1493	1493	1514
LIKE TO GO OFTEN	9.99	37.87	13.49	10.09	8.45	13.62
LIKE TO OCCASIONALLY	40.52	39.12	29.06	33.95	27.97	21.00
DONT LIKE TO GO	37.35	17.97	44.64	50.58	59.18	56.91
CANT-HANDICAPPED	12.15	5.03	10.81	5.38	4.39	6.47

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)



TABLE 3-3 (APPENDIX)  
(COMPARE REPORT TABLE 4-3)

PREFERENCES FOR SETTING ASIDE FEDERAL  
LAND AS WILDERNESS AREAS  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	TO PRO- TECT WILD- LIFE	TO PRO- TECT PLANTS	TO PRO- TECT WATER QUALITY	TO PRO- TECT AIR QUALITY	FOR RE- SEARCH AND STUDY	FOR OUT- DOOR RECREA- TION	TO PRO- TECT NATURAL LANDS	PLACE TO GET AWAY
PIMA								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	531	529	531	530	529	530	530	531
VERY IMPORTANT	75.47	64.73	72.84	66.30	42.88	38.60	63.77	32.22
IMPORTANT	16.07	23.46	17.76	18.93	39.48	42.26	24.46	38.60
NOT VERY IMPT	2.11	4.25	1.32	5.56	7.72	9.16	3.78	18.34
NO OPINION	6.36	7.56	8.08	9.21	9.92	9.98	7.99	10.85
TOT PCT IMPT	91.54	88.19	90.60	85.23	82.36	80.86	88.23	70.82
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	2.11	4.25	1.32	5.56	7.72	9.16	3.78	18.34
YAVAPAI								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	54	54	54	54	53	55	54	54
VERY IMPORTANT	68.37	54.04	58.20	53.76	34.09	41.47	58.20	27.47
IMPORTANT	26.07	38.88	34.78	31.91	48.97	50.16	35.96	53.54
NOT VERY IMPT	4.10	4.10	5.56	11.41	13.98	6.92	4.38	16.07
NO OPINION	1.46	2.98	1.46	2.92	2.96	1.44	1.46	2.92
TOT PCT IMPT	94.44	92.92	92.97	85.67	83.06	91.64	94.16	81.01
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	4.10	4.10	5.56	11.41	13.98	6.92	4.38	16.07
COCONINO								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	77	77	77	77	78	77	77	77
VERY IMPORTANT	77.42	63.14	69.01	60.60	40.65	41.65	70.51	36.18
IMPORTANT	8.03	22.72	14.14	21.08	38.80	37.10	14.95	34.73
NOT VERY IMPT	0.	1.07	0.	4.84	4.77	8.41	1.07	12.01
NO OPINION	14.55	13.08	16.85	13.48	15.78	12.84	13.48	17.08
TOT PCT IMPT	85.45	85.86	83.15	81.68	79.45	78.75	85.45	70.91
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	0.	1.07	0.	4.84	4.77	8.41	1.07	12.01
PINAL								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
VERY IMPORTANT	60.00	50.00	61.90	41.90	26.67	38.10	50.95	38.57
IMPORTANT	24.29	30.00	22.86	31.43	35.71	33.33	23.33	27.14
NOT VERY IMPT	4.76	4.29	3.33	9.52	15.71	11.43	4.76	18.10
NO OPINION	10.95	15.71	11.90	17.14	21.90	17.14	20.95	16.19
TOT PCT IMPT	84.29	80.00	84.76	73.33	62.38	71.43	74.29	65.71
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	4.76	4.29	3.33	9.52	15.71	11.43	4.76	18.10
COCHISE								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
VERY IMPORTANT	78.57	61.43	72.86	60.00	45.71	44.29	52.86	31.88
IMPORTANT	14.29	22.86	11.43	18.57	37.14	38.57	28.57	36.23
NOT VERY IMPT	1.43	7.14	4.29	8.57	2.86	8.57	7.14	18.84
NO OPINION	5.71	8.57	11.43	12.86	14.29	8.57	11.43	13.04
TOT PCT IMPT	92.86	84.29	84.29	78.57	82.86	82.86	81.43	68.12
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	1.43	7.14	4.29	8.57	2.86	8.57	7.14	18.84
MOHAVE								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	77	76	77	77	76	77	76	76
VERY IMPORTANT	64.86	57.21	71.07	56.62	36.41	44.27	56.17	35.37
IMPORTANT	19.60	21.84	18.57	25.74	39.57	36.07	23.96	34.33
NOT VERY IMPT	5.19	7.36	2.10	6.25	12.52	11.36	7.32	20.88
NO OPINION	10.36	13.59	8.26	11.39	11.51	8.30	12.55	9.43
TOT PCT IMPT	84.45	79.05	89.64	82.36	75.97	80.34	80.13	69.69
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	5.19	7.36	2.10	6.25	12.52	11.36	7.32	20.88
YUMA								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	70	70	70	69	69	70	70	70
VERY IMPORTANT	62.60	47.14	59.36	52.19	38.78	41.77	52.63	34.05
IMPORTANT	28.05	36.38	25.25	24.45	30.09	33.00	27.56	28.58
NOT VERY IMPT	2.71	7.13	6.06	11.68	15.60	12.08	8.84	24.73
NO OPINION	6.64	9.35	9.33	11.68	15.53	13.16	10.97	12.65
TOT PCT IMPT	90.65	83.52	84.61	76.64	68.87	74.76	80.19	62.63
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	2.71	7.13	6.06	11.68	15.60	12.08	8.84	24.73

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

PREFERENCES FOR SETTING ASIDE FEDERAL  
LAND AS WILDERNESS AREAS  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	TO PRO- TECT WILD- LIFE	TO PRO- TECT PLANTS	TO PRO- TECT WATER QUALITY	TO PRO- TECT AIR QUALITY	FOR RE- SEARCH AND STUDY	FOR OUT- DOOR RECREA- TION	TO PRO- TECT NATURAL LANDS	PLACE TO GET AWAY
NAVAJO								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
VERY IMPORTANT	62.88	56.88	72.06	64.27	24.75	36.70	55.00	14.67
IMPORTANT	28.88	21.60	16.49	16.03	36.10	34.42	26.69	34.93
NOT VERY IMPT	0.	6.85	0.	8.24	22.35	14.21	5.03	18.31
NO OPINION	8.24	14.67	11.46	11.46	16.79	14.67	13.27	32.09
TOT PCT IMPT	91.76	78.48	88.54	80.30	60.86	71.12	81.69	49.60
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	0.	6.85	0.	8.24	22.35	14.21	5.03	18.31
GILA								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	74	73	74	74	73	73	73	74
VERY IMPORTANT	58.47	45.10	63.12	47.56	27.81	35.23	52.25	25.59
IMPORTANT	31.23	31.50	22.78	27.52	31.16	35.49	26.11	36.42
NOT VERY IMPT	4.12	10.80	2.39	8.44	16.49	12.42	6.62	22.17
NO OPINION	6.18	12.60	11.71	16.49	24.53	16.87	15.02	15.83
TOT PCT IMPT	89.70	76.60	85.90	75.07	58.98	70.71	78.36	62.00
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	4.12	10.80	2.39	8.44	16.49	12.42	6.62	22.17
APACHE								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	48	47	48	48	48	48	48	48
VERY IMPORTANT	64.35	56.88	70.49	62.63	37.16	31.23	60.91	23.37
IMPORTANT	25.30	26.80	17.82	20.89	38.13	38.50	25.68	33.33
NOT VERY IMPT	1.72	6.22	1.72	4.79	11.31	20.30	1.72	31.61
NO OPINION	8.62	10.10	9.96	11.69	13.41	9.96	11.69	11.69
TOT PCT IMPT	89.66	83.68	88.31	83.52	75.28	69.74	86.59	56.70
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	1.72	6.22	1.72	4.79	11.31	20.30	1.72	31.61
GRAHAM								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	45	44	44	45	44	44	45	44
VERY IMPORTANT	53.49	40.73	58.28	45.04	31.26	35.38	50.22	33.15
IMPORTANT	30.52	37.44	20.39	22.07	30.81	33.97	23.95	26.52
NOT VERY IMPT	4.69	7.58	7.58	13.14	18.94	15.30	9.38	23.23
NO OPINION	11.30	14.25	13.76	19.75	18.99	15.35	16.44	17.10
TOT PCT IMPT	84.00	78.17	78.66	67.11	62.07	69.35	74.17	59.68
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	4.69	7.58	7.58	13.14	18.94	15.30	9.38	23.23
SANTA CRUZ								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	67	67	67	67	65	66	67	66
VERY IMPORTANT	78.75	62.10	74.26	63.72	51.38	36.98	74.14	36.86
IMPORTANT	12.09	24.19	15.03	24.07	34.48	46.12	13.65	29.27
NOT VERY IMPT	1.50	4.49	0.	0.	3.09	6.08	4.49	15.27
NO OPINION	7.66	9.22	10.72	12.21	11.05	10.83	7.72	18.61
TOT PCT IMPT	90.84	86.29	89.28	87.79	85.86	83.09	87.79	66.12
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	1.50	4.49	0.	0.	3.09	6.08	4.49	15.27
GREENLEE								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	59	59	59	58	59	59	59	59
VERY IMPORTANT	56.15	41.29	58.71	43.23	31.88	37.30	49.64	23.56
IMPORTANT	22.84	32.25	17.73	25.27	34.06	36.62	24.31	35.12
NOT VERY IMPT	11.93	14.12	10.50	16.48	17.39	12.31	13.74	26.80
NO OPINION	9.07	12.34	13.06	15.03	16.67	13.77	12.31	14.52
TOT PCT IMPT	79.00	73.54	76.44	68.49	65.94	73.92	73.95	58.68
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	11.93	14.12	10.50	16.48	17.39	12.31	13.74	26.80
MARICOPA								
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	1575	1571	1575	1570	1563	1568	1574	1573
VERY IMPORTANT	72.15	58.62	70.13	60.15	39.03	37.43	60.11	32.41
IMPORTANT	16.94	26.24	18.28	20.23	37.46	41.94	24.85	36.09
NOT VERY IMPT	2.86	4.63	3.28	8.65	11.01	9.62	5.66	18.72
NO OPINION	8.05	10.51	8.31	10.97	12.50	11.00	9.38	12.78
TOT PCT IMPT	89.09	84.86	88.42	80.37	76.49	79.37	84.96	68.50
TOT PCT NOT IMPT	2.86	4.63	3.28	8.65	11.01	9.62	5.66	18.72

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)



TABLE 3-4 (APPENDIX)  
(COMPARE REPORT TABLE 4-4)

OPINIONS ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF WILDERNESS  
ON SELECTED GROUPINGS  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	RAN- CHERS	MINING COM- PANIES	MINING PROS- PEC- TORS	HUN- TERS	OFF- ROAD VEHICLE USERS	HIKER AND BACK- PACKER	CHIL- DREN	RURAL RESI- DENTS	CITY RESI- DENTS	MYSELF AND FAMILY
PIMA										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	530	532	527	531	531	533	532	530	533	530
WILL GAIN	11.90	4.24	3.18	17.68	6.35	57.36	52.36	22.40	29.87	44.99
MAY GAIN	20.69	8.36	11.65	23.76	11.52	22.02	22.03	26.73	30.24	20.79
NOT EFFECT	11.26	8.19	9.92	10.44	7.59	5.21	10.54	22.31	19.30	17.62
MAY LOSE	35.82	39.34	36.50	17.75	20.13	4.11	3.37	11.57	5.28	4.95
WILL LOSE	11.95	29.60	23.79	19.63	38.58	3.11	1.95	4.91	3.37	3.36
NO OPINION	8.38	10.27	14.96	10.73	15.83	8.19	9.75	12.08	11.94	8.28
TOT PCT GAIN	32.59	12.60	14.83	41.44	17.87	79.38	74.39	49.13	60.11	65.78
TOT PCT LOSE	47.77	68.94	60.29	37.39	58.71	7.22	5.32	16.48	8.65	8.32
YAVAPAI										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	59	60	60	60	57	57	58	59	59	59
WILL GAIN	13.17	2.65	3.98	19.62	4.14	64.39	40.63	13.43	23.92	30.63
MAY GAIN	22.88	9.28	13.25	28.70	11.04	19.06	28.58	23.92	29.54	25.31
NOT EFFECT	9.40	7.95	9.28	6.63	6.95	2.76	7.65	26.65	21.03	13.43
MAY LOSE	30.63	39.50	34.20	14.58	16.56	6.90	9.53	12.09	6.71	6.71
WILL LOSE	19.89	36.60	35.27	23.85	51.65	2.76	5.44	13.17	8.06	14.52
NO OPINION	4.03	4.03	4.03	6.63	9.66	4.14	8.17	10.74	10.74	9.40
TOT PCT GAIN	36.05	11.93	17.23	48.32	15.18	83.44	69.21	37.34	53.46	55.94
TOT PCT LOSE	50.52	76.10	69.47	38.43	68.21	9.66	14.97	25.26	14.77	21.23
COCONINO										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	78	76	77	78	77	78	78	78	77	78
WILL GAIN	15.78	3.95	4.41	30.26	8.41	60.03	60.52	25.92	26.04	48.68
MAY GAIN	18.68	5.00	6.54	20.13	7.20	18.54	12.49	23.28	18.81	16.83
NOT EFFECT	10.16	8.29	7.60	15.39	6.54	6.44	5.39	17.63	30.70	9.99
MAY LOSE	28.81	32.13	33.64	13.03	31.11	6.84	8.29	10.13	2.13	9.34
WILL LOSE	12.23	36.31	31.37	12.26	34.47	0.	0.	2.50	4.41	1.45
NO OPINION	14.34	14.34	16.44	8.94	12.27	8.15	13.31	20.55	17.91	13.71
TOT PCT GAIN	34.46	8.94	10.95	50.38	15.61	78.57	73.01	49.19	44.85	65.51
TOT PCT LOSE	41.05	68.43	65.01	25.29	65.58	6.84	8.29	12.63	6.54	10.79
PINAL										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	54	54	53	53	52	54	53	54	54	54
WILL GAIN	10.14	5.31	8.37	21.57	5.00	51.69	38.73	13.53	26.57	39.13
MAY GAIN	9.66	6.76	8.87	22.55	15.50	25.12	24.02	24.15	25.60	19.32
NOT EFFECT	10.63	6.28	2.96	5.39	3.50	6.28	8.33	22.71	19.32	16.91
MAY LOSE	35.75	29.47	32.51	12.25	20.50	3.86	4.90	11.59	2.90	4.35
WILL LOSE	18.84	36.71	35.96	28.43	41.00	1.45	4.41	5.80	6.28	7.73
NO OPINION	14.98	15.46	11.33	9.80	14.50	11.59	19.61	22.22	19.32	12.56
TOT PCT GAIN	19.81	12.08	17.24	44.12	20.50	76.81	62.75	37.68	52.17	58.45
TOT PCT LOSE	54.59	66.18	68.47	40.69	61.50	5.31	9.31	17.39	9.18	12.08
COCHISE										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
WILL GAIN	10.00	7.14	4.35	22.86	12.86	62.86	42.86	24.64	32.35	41.43
MAY GAIN	22.86	7.14	8.70	25.71	11.43	17.14	20.00	21.74	22.06	21.43
NOT EFFECT	18.57	10.00	18.84	12.86	18.57	8.57	11.43	28.99	19.12	14.29
MAY LOSE	28.57	41.43	33.33	20.00	7.14	1.43	7.14	10.14	2.94	7.14
WILL LOSE	11.43	24.29	23.19	7.14	35.71	0.	2.86	2.90	7.35	5.71
NO OPINION	8.57	10.00	11.59	11.43	14.29	10.00	15.71	11.59	16.18	10.00
TOT PCT GAIN	32.86	14.29	13.04	48.57	24.29	80.00	62.86	46.38	54.41	62.86
TOT PCT LOSE	40.00	65.71	56.52	27.14	42.86	1.43	10.00	13.04	10.29	12.86

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

OPINIONS ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF WILDERNESS  
ON SELECTED GROUPINGS  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	RAN- CHERS	MINING COM- PANIES	MINING PROS- PEC- TORS	HUN- TERS	OFF- ROAD VEHICLE USERS	HIKER AND BACK- PACKER	CHIL- DREN	RURAL RESI- DENTS	CITY RESI- DENTS	MYSELF AND FAMILY
MOHAVE										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
WILL GAIN	10.19	3.06	3.06	16.30	7.13	47.89	40.76	15.28	18.34	26.49
MAY GAIN	15.28	7.13	10.19	23.44	7.13	25.51	21.44	18.34	27.55	21.40
NOT EFFECT	13.25	9.17	14.27	11.21	3.06	8.19	11.21	25.51	18.34	20.42
MAY LOSE	34.64	35.66	29.55	14.30	24.46	2.04	7.17	12.23	9.21	6.11
WILL LOSE	14.38	27.59	24.53	20.42	40.84	0.	2.04	8.19	5.09	8.19
NO OPINION	12.25	17.39	18.41	14.33	17.39	16.37	17.39	20.44	21.46	17.39
TOT PCT GAIN	25.47	10.19	13.25	39.74	14.27	73.40	62.20	33.63	45.89	47.89
TOT PCT LOSE	49.03	63.25	54.08	34.72	65.29	2.04	9.21	20.42	14.30	14.30
YUMA										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	70	70	70	69	69	70	70	70	69	69
WILL GAIN	10.42	6.00	8.23	18.31	7.21	46.24	32.41	13.75	14.98	26.11
MAY GAIN	18.67	4.39	7.69	23.34	4.44	23.06	20.92	17.65	22.27	18.93
NOT EFFECT	4.39	7.69	7.69	8.88	6.66	9.88	17.60	26.38	27.79	17.79
MAY LOSE	33.08	36.32	37.42	20.53	28.27	6.59	8.23	19.18	9.40	9.40
WILL LOSE	22.99	32.95	26.37	19.51	40.14	3.29	4.42	9.33	9.43	12.79
NO OPINION	10.45	12.65	12.62	9.43	13.28	10.94	16.43	13.72	16.12	14.98
TOT PCT GAIN	29.09	10.39	15.91	41.65	11.65	69.30	53.33	31.40	37.25	45.04
TOT PCT LOSE	56.07	69.27	63.78	40.04	68.41	9.88	12.65	28.50	18.83	22.19
NAVAJO										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	36	36	35	36	35	36	36	36	36	36
WILL GAIN	17.98	4.94	5.03	16.61	13.27	38.25	27.44	8.10	16.19	19.35
MAY GAIN	4.94	6.73	13.27	18.98	11.09	19.77	16.25	21.55	19.40	19.85
NOT EFFECT	18.98	15.83	6.42	19.35	10.57	23.93	22.05	28.45	19.35	27.92
MAY LOSE	29.29	35.59	34.05	22.56	13.79	8.60	9.02	13.96	14.82	13.04
WILL LOSE	22.50	25.66	26.55	13.04	33.40	3.15	3.15	10.39	7.23	8.10
NO OPINION	6.31	11.25	14.67	9.46	17.88	6.31	22.08	17.56	23.00	11.75
TOT PCT GAIN	22.92	11.67	18.31	35.59	24.36	58.01	43.69	29.65	35.59	39.20
TOT PCT LOSE	51.79	61.25	60.60	35.59	47.19	11.75	12.17	24.34	22.05	21.13
GILA										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	73	73	72	74	73	73	73	72	72	73
WILL GAIN	8.98	2.41	3.15	15.95	9.52	42.48	21.66	8.99	14.49	22.24
MAY GAIN	17.62	2.62	7.08	16.49	6.24	25.67	31.22	22.07	23.98	16.83
NOT EFFECT	3.28	11.39	10.09	6.71	7.98	12.80	8.65	19.29	22.32	15.54
MAY LOSE	36.53	36.33	27.89	27.77	23.93	3.16	9.93	19.85	9.97	11.80
WILL LOSE	24.27	30.17	30.91	18.54	35.37	4.15	14.00	18.48	10.30	17.83
NO OPINION	9.32	17.09	20.88	14.54	16.96	11.73	14.55	11.33	18.95	15.76
TOT PCT GAIN	26.60	5.03	10.23	32.43	15.76	68.16	52.87	31.05	38.46	39.08
TOT PCT LOSE	60.80	66.49	58.80	46.31	59.30	7.31	23.93	38.33	20.27	29.62
APACHE										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	48	47	47	47	48	48	48	48	47	48
WILL GAIN	15.51	3.51	5.24	29.31	11.69	44.26	47.50	23.75	25.53	41.95
MAY GAIN	16.86	14.03	6.99	20.20	18.96	22.40	11.31	18.20	25.15	16.86
NOT EFFECT	15.13	8.38	15.34	5.24	12.06	11.31	17.44	19.92	21.04	18.20
MAY LOSE	28.54	20.66	22.33	21.56	13.41	5.17	5.17	18.58	8.38	3.45
WILL LOSE	15.34	40.16	29.91	14.96	32.58	3.45	5.17	3.07	4.88	7.86
NO OPINION	8.62	13.26	20.20	8.73	11.31	13.41	13.41	16.48	15.01	11.69
TOT PCT GAIN	32.37	17.54	12.23	49.51	30.64	66.67	58.81	41.95	50.68	58.81
TOT PCT LOSE	43.88	60.82	52.24	36.51	45.99	8.62	10.34	21.65	13.26	11.31

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)



OPINIONS ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF WILDERNESS  
ON SELECTED GROUPINGS  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	RAN- CHERS	MINING COM- PANIES	MINING PROS- PEC- TORS	HUN- TERS	OFF- ROAD VEHICLE USERS	HIKER AND BACK- PACKER	CHIL- DREN	RURAL RESI- DENTS	CITY RESI- DENTS	MYSELF AND FAMILY
GRAHAM										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	44	44	44	44	45	45	45	44	44	45
WILL GAIN	9.57	0.	0	19.00	4.69	44.10	27.46	17.31	13.26	21.58
NOT EFFECT	10.42	9.56	7.58	8.53	8.45	7.51	17.83	19.89	24.63	17.83
MAY LOSE	35.05	29.64	31.26	14.21	15.01	2.82	4.69	23.68	12.31	13.14
WILL LOSE	22.73	35.38	35.05	28.42	42.23	3.75	7.51	10.42	6.63	13.14
NO OPINION	14.75	19.67	22.33	19.49	19.30	19.30	23.99	20.43	19.49	21.18
TOT PCT GAIN	17.05	5.74	3.79	29.36	15.01	66.62	45.98	25.58	36.94	34.72
TOT PCT LOSE	57.78	65.03	66.31	42.63	57.24	6.57	12.20	34.10	18.94	26.27
SANTA CRUZ										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	66	66	67	67	67	66	67	67	66	67
WILL GAIN	15.32	3.04	1.50	19.83	10.73	50.83	54.68	28.74	24.56	48.44
MAY GAIN	24.56	15.38	16.70	16.70	9.16	27.53	22.57	30.23	30.83	22.77
NOT EFFECT	6.20	4.68	15.03	13.59	10.66	6.14	7.54	19.83	23.04	12.09
MAY LOSE	33.79	32.27	33.35	13.53	24.07	4.62	1.50	5.99	3.10	1.50
WILL LOSE	10.70	35.39	21.07	25.57	33.17	0.	2.99	0.	1.52	1.50
NO OPINION	9.44	9.24	12.35	10.78	12.21	10.88	10.72	15.21	16.96	13.71
TOT PCT GAIN	39.87	18.42	18.20	36.54	19.89	78.36	77.25	58.97	55.39	71.20
TOT PCT LOSE	44.49	67.66	54.42	39.10	57.24	4.62	4.49	5.99	4.62	2.99
GREENLEE										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	57	59	59	58	59	58	59	59	59	59
WILL GAIN	10.35	3.61	2.52	14.65	3.95	49.78	36.55	13.77	19.91	31.16
MAY GAIN	11.12	7.60	4.33	21.23	8.35	20.17	10.50	16.30	22.09	11.93
NOT EFFECT	11.85	14.49	17.42	11.38	7.60	11.00	19.23	18.82	22.09	12.31
MAY LOSE	29.63	26.80	27.14	12.82	15.55	2.21	2.90	18.82	5.46	11.97
WILL LOSE	25.90	38.77	37.67	28.54	46.40	6.20	15.92	17.39	13.40	22.81
NO OPINION	11.15	8.73	10.91	11.38	18.14	10.65	14.90	14.90	17.05	9.82
TOT PCT GAIN	21.47	11.22	6.85	35.88	12.31	69.94	47.05	30.07	42.00	43.10
TOT PCT LOSE	55.52	65.56	64.81	41.37	61.95	8.41	18.82	36.21	18.85	34.78
MARICOPA										
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	1569	1575	1571	1577	1564	1573	1573	1573	1574	1576
WILL GAIN	11.98	4.77	4.48	19.95	6.19	51.22	44.25	18.88	26.56	38.18
MAY GAIN	19.42	9.05	10.93	24.12	14.38	26.05	23.18	25.50	27.93	22.24
NOT EFFECT	10.67	7.21	9.95	9.05	8.14	6.84	10.15	21.30	20.66	17.53
MAY LOSE	32.96	37.80	35.48	19.54	18.91	3.14	4.01	13.60	5.80	4.23
WILL LOSE	12.04	27.06	22.26	13.40	34.09	1.57	1.96	3.21	2.69	4.22
NO OPINION	12.92	14.11	16.90	13.94	18.28	11.18	16.46	17.50	16.36	13.61
TOT PCT GAIN	31.40	13.82	15.41	44.07	20.57	77.27	67.42	44.39	54.49	60.42
TOT PCT LOSE	45.01	64.86	57.74	32.94	53.01	4.70	5.97	16.82	8.49	8.45

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

TABLE 3-5 (APPENDIX)  
(COMPARE REPORT TABLE 4-5)

OPINIONS OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT SOURCES FOR MORE FUNDS  
FOR WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT AND EXPANSION (IF NEEDED)  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	WILDER- NESS USER FEES	TAXES PAID BY EVERY- ONE	VOLUN- TARY GIFTS FROM PEOPLE	CHANGES IN NA- TIONAL BUDGET WITH MORE MONEY FOR WILDERNESS
PIMA				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	533	530	533	533
PCT YES	65.97	36.32	53.38	41.49
PCT MAYBE	19.42	27.22	26.18	26.69
PCT NO	6.62	22.53	4.68	20.35
PCT NO OPINION	7.98	13.93	15.76	11.48
YAVAPAI				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	58	57	57	59
PCT YES	62.35	31.74	50.85	37.40
PCT MAYBE	23.98	23.20	33.97	17.46
PCT NO	12.30	40.93	6.90	38.43
PCT NO OPINION	1.36	4.14	8.28	6.71
COCONINO				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	79	78	78	78
PCT YES	62.14	38.80	44.34	37.75
PCT MAYBE	21.27	25.12	37.61	34.86
PCT NO	10.63	23.42	5.39	19.08
PCT NO OPINION	5.96	12.66	12.66	8.31
PINAL				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	55	55	55	55
PCT YES	74.29	31.43	45.71	33.81
PCT MAYBE	13.81	20.95	16.67	26.19
PCT NO	5.24	32.86	10.48	27.62
PCT NO OPINION	6.67	14.76	27.14	12.38
COCHISE				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	29	29	29	29
PCT YES	65.71	41.43	49.57	37.14
PCT MAYBE	21.43	30.00	24.29	31.43
PCT NO	4.29	17.14	5.71	20.00
PCT NO OPINION	8.57	11.43	21.43	11.43
MOHAVE				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	78	77	78	78
PCT YES	64.27	18.53	45.89	30.57
PCT MAYBE	14.30	28.82	22.49	22.46
PCT NO	6.11	27.87	4.08	29.59
PCT NO OPINION	15.31	24.77	27.54	17.39
YUMA				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	70	70	70	70
PCT YES	70.34	24.70	41.22	35.65
PCT MAYBE	11.01	26.41	24.70	22.04
PCT NO	9.33	29.66	12.65	21.97
PCT NO OPINION	9.33	19.24	21.43	20.33
NAVAJO				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	36	36	36	36
PCT YES	59.38	14.96	40.56	26.13
PCT MAYBE	15.83	30.15	26.13	36.96
PCT NO	13.54	32.38	6.73	17.56
PCT NO OPINION	11.25	22.50	26.58	19.35



OPINIONS OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT SOURCES FOR MORE FUNDS  
FOR WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT AND EXPANSION (IF NEEDED)  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
RLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	WILDER- NESS USER FEES	TAXES PAID BY EVERY- ONE	VOLUN- TARY GIFTS FROM PEOPLE	CHANGES IN NA- TIONAL BUDGET WITH MORE MONEY FOR WILDERNESS
GILA				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	74	73	73	73
PCT YES	58.87	25.27	36.67	30.97
PCT MAYBE	13.44	16.96	27.96	15.95
PCT NO	9.76	33.59	11.18	36.67
PCT NO OPINION	17.93	24.19	24.19	16.41
APACHE				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	47	47	47	47
PCT YES	62.33	34.55	48.15	29.70
PCT MAYBE	25.82	29.31	13.21	39.03
PCT NO	3.11	26.42	13.59	18.07
PCT NO OPINION	8.73	9.71	25.05	13.21
GRAHAM				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	45	45	45	45
PCT YES	63.81	25.34	45.98	30.97
PCT MAYBE	14.08	20.64	27.21	18.32
PCT NO	11.26	34.72	3.75	30.03
PCT NO OPINION	10.86	19.30	23.06	20.69
SANTA CRUZ				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	67	66	67	67
PCT YES	69.77	36.97	51.50	33.42
PCT MAYBE	21.19	29.05	27.24	33.23
PCT NO	1.50	24.68	5.99	18.08
PCT NO OPINION	7.54	9.30	15.27	15.27
GREENLEE				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	59	59	59	59
PCT YES	61.58	26.80	40.23	35.12
PCT MAYBE	15.96	16.67	35.83	19.54
PCT NO	15.92	44.19	6.89	28.98
PCT NO OPINION	6.55	12.34	17.05	16.37
MARICOPA				
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	1576	1567	1567	1568
PCT YES	70.91	32.60	53.08	35.37
PCT MAYBE	16.35	26.60	24.95	27.20
PCT NO	5.79	28.53	6.62	24.45
PCT NO OPINION	6.95	12.27	15.35	12.98

TABLE 3-6 (APPENDIX)  
(COMPARE REPORT TABLE 4-6)

PREFERENCES ABOUT AGREEMENT AND DIS-  
AGREEMENT TO SELECTED STATEMENTS ON WILDERNESS  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	ARIZONA HAS TOO MUCH FEDERAL LAND	ARIZONA SHOULD HAVE MORE WILDER- NESS AREA	FEDERAL LAND IN ARIZONA SHOULD BE GI- VEN TO STATE	NEW WIL- DERNESS AREAS ARE MORE IMFOR- TANT THAN NEW MINES	EASTERNERS WANT WIL- DERNESS MORE THAN LOCAL PEOPLE DO	ARIZONA HAS ENOUGH FEDERAL WILDER- NESS RIGHT N	WILDER- NESS IS A GOOD THING FOR MOST ARIZONA PEOPLE	WILDER- NESS LANDS NEED TO BE PRO- TECTED BY USE RESTRI
PIMA								
TOTAL RESPONSES	533	533	533	530	533	530	530	533
STRONGLY AGREE	13.57	21.82	12.26	23.49	7.22	9.51	38.26	55.00
TEND TO AGREE	21.09	32.82	18.93	27.65	20.22	22.78	42.97	35.09
TEND TO DISAGREE	26.95	22.33	23.66	24.03	33.44	34.42	7.84	3.96
STRONGLY DISAGREE	22.11	6.98	26.07	10.77	15.90	13.33	1.88	1.34
NO OPINION	16.29	16.05	19.07	14.06	23.22	19.96	9.04	4.62
TOT. PCT. AGREE	34.66	54.64	31.20	51.14	27.44	32.29	81.24	90.08
TOT PCT DISAGREE	49.05	29.31	49.73	34.80	49.34	47.75	9.72	5.30
YAVAPAI								
TOTAL RESPONSES	60	60	59	60	59	60	60	60
STRONGLY AGREE	28.90	14.58	12.09	22.02	10.23	24.92	29.58	44.60
TEND TO AGREE	16.97	24.67	26.86	25.23	29.54	34.45	34.05	31.80
TEND TO DISAGREE	35.58	35.83	16.95	21.20	28.25	19.67	20.92	9.02
STRONGLY DISAGREE	11.93	13.00	31.97	18.30	19.89	11.93	6.29	10.60
NO OPINION	6.63	11.93	12.14	13.25	12.09	9.02	9.15	3.98
TOT. PCT. AGREE	45.87	39.25	38.94	47.25	39.78	59.38	63.63	76.40
TOT PCT DISAGREE	47.50	48.83	48.92	39.50	48.14	31.60	27.21	19.62
COCONINO								
TOTAL RESPONSES	77	77	78	76	77	78	78	77
STRONGLY AGREE	9.07	31.77	7.89	32.65	8.44	4.20	40.25	42.71
TEND TO AGREE	15.35	25.89	14.34	26.95	14.95	25.92	44.59	37.27
TEND TO DISAGREE	36.03	22.29	24.47	19.00	27.36	36.05	4.34	9.88
STRONGLY DISAGREE	20.56	1.47	29.46	2.57	15.35	14.90	1.87	2.53
NO OPINION	18.98	18.58	23.84	18.83	33.90	18.93	8.94	7.60
TOT. PCT. AGREE	24.42	57.66	22.23	59.60	23.38	30.12	84.84	79.98
TOT PCT DISAGREE	56.60	23.76	53.93	21.57	42.71	50.95	6.21	12.41
PINAL								
TOTAL RESPONSES	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
STRONGLY AGREE	28.50	18.84	15.46	18.84	15.46	15.94	29.95	42.03
TEND TO AGREE	11.11	24.15	27.54	13.53	20.29	28.99	33.82	34.78
TEND TO DISAGREE	26.57	19.81	14.01	25.12	11.59	16.91	6.28	6.28
STRONGLY DISAGREE	16.91	15.46	21.74	21.74	17.39	11.59	7.25	5.80
NO OPINION	16.91	21.74	21.26	20.77	35.27	26.57	22.71	11.11
TOT. PCT. AGREE	39.61	43.00	43.00	32.37	35.75	44.93	63.77	76.81
TOT PCT DISAGREE	43.48	35.27	35.75	46.86	28.99	28.50	13.53	12.08
COCHISE								
TOTAL RESPONSES	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
STRONGLY AGREE	11.43	18.57	11.43	27.14	7.14	13.04	38.57	50.00
TEND TO AGREE	24.29	28.57	22.86	22.86	18.57	34.78	35.71	35.71
TEND TO DISAGREE	32.86	28.57	27.14	25.71	31.43	24.64	8.57	0.
STRONGLY DISAGREE	14.29	8.57	18.57	4.29	12.86	10.14	1.43	4.29
NO OPINION	17.14	15.71	20.00	20.00	30.00	17.39	15.71	10.00
TOT. PCT. AGREE	35.71	47.14	34.29	50.00	25.71	47.83	74.29	85.71
TOT PCT DISAGREE	47.14	37.14	45.71	30.00	44.29	34.78	10.00	4.29
MOHAVE								
TOTAL RESPONSES	78	78	78	78	78	78	77	78
STRONGLY AGREE	18.42	15.28	14.27	13.25	7.17	22.49	26.77	43.85
TEND TO AGREE	29.59	30.57	26.61	23.47	24.49	27.51	41.22	30.61
TEND TO DISAGREE	24.46	24.49	23.44	24.49	23.44	21.40	12.35	14.30
STRONGLY DISAGREE	9.17	13.32	17.32	17.36	16.30	10.19	6.22	1.02
NO OPINION	18.37	16.33	18.37	21.42	28.60	18.41	13.45	10.22
TOT. PCT. AGREE	48.01	45.85	40.87	36.72	31.67	50.01	67.98	74.46
TOT PCT DISAGREE	33.63	37.82	40.76	41.85	39.74	31.59	18.57	15.32

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)



PREFERENCES ABOUT AGREEMENT AND DIS-  
AGREEMENT TO SELECTED STATEMENTS ON WILDERNESS  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	ARIZONA HAS TOO MUCH FEDERAL LAND	ARIZONA SHOULD HAVE MORE WILDER- NESS AREA	FEDERAL LAND IN ARIZONA SHOULD BE GI- VEN TO STATE	NEW WIL- DERNESS AREAS ARE MORE IMFOR- TANT THAN NEW MINES	EASTERNS WANT WIL- DERNESS MORE THAN LOCAL PEOPLE DO	ARIZONA HAS ENOUGH FEDERAL WILDER- NESS RIGHT N	WILDER- NESS IS A GOOD THING FOR MOST ARIZONA PEOPLE	WILDER- NESS LANDS NEED TO BE PRO- TECTED BY USE RESTRI
YUMA								
TOTAL RESPONSES	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
STRONGLY AGREE	27.43	15.91	22.52	13.75	11.01	26.42	22.59	34.58
TEND TO AGREE	23.14	23.11	20.86	18.67	25.31	28.60	41.75	41.19
TEND TO DISAGREE	22.50	29.12	21.43	34.02	24.67	21.99	17.01	13.77
STRONGLY DISAGREE	11.01	15.97	20.92	17.65	11.07	6.00	7.74	3.32
NO OPINION	15.91	15.88	14.27	15.91	27.95	16.98	10.91	7.13
TOT. PCT. AGREE	50.58	39.03	43.38	32.41	36.32	55.03	64.34	75.77
TOT PCT DISAGREE	33.51	45.09	42.35	51.68	35.73	27.99	24.75	17.10
NAVAJO								
TOTAL RESPONSES	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
STRONGLY AGREE	17.11	13.04	23.42	11.67	6.31	21.13	14.41	38.25
TEND TO AGREE	25.21	31.52	20.18	31.10	29.73	27.50	55.00	43.27
TEND TO DISAGREE	26.58	27.08	9.46	21.13	23.84	29.23	9.88	9.88
STRONGLY DISAGREE	1.79	13.96	27.08	13.04	6.73	8.10	8.10	0.
NO OPINION	29.31	14.41	19.85	23.06	33.39	14.04	12.62	8.60
TOT. PCT. AGREE	42.32	44.56	43.61	42.77	36.04	48.63	69.40	81.52
TOT PCT DISAGREE	28.36	41.04	36.54	34.17	30.57	37.33	17.98	9.88
GILA								
TOTAL RESPONSES	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
STRONGLY AGREE	31.76	13.23	23.44	14.54	26.57	37.40	22.66	36.05
TEND TO AGREE	22.87	18.00	19.40	10.10	23.40	32.23	29.30	34.04
TEND TO DISAGREE	19.46	27.77	19.21	33.16	17.15	7.25	13.64	9.64
STRONGLY DISAGREE	13.88	29.17	23.64	21.13	5.64	8.03	16.07	9.76
NO OPINION	12.03	11.83	14.30	21.06	27.23	15.08	18.34	10.50
TOT. PCT. AGREE	54.63	31.23	42.84	24.64	49.97	69.63	51.96	70.09
TOT PCT DISAGREE	33.34	56.94	42.86	54.29	22.79	15.28	29.71	19.40
APACHE								
TOTAL RESPONSES	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
STRONGLY AGREE	18.79	29.30	9.58	27.20	19.55	15.72	32.37	54.39
TEND TO AGREE	26.82	23.75	21.65	27.57	27.41	23.37	42.92	30.85
TEND TO DISAGREE	23.75	22.99	20.68	19.17	20.30	18.58	1.35	3.07
STRONGLY DISAGREE	20.68	9.58	31.61	12.65	6.89	17.23	6.52	1.72
NO OPINION	9.96	14.38	16.48	13.41	25.85	25.09	16.86	9.96
TOT. PCT. AGREE	45.61	53.05	31.23	54.77	46.95	39.09	75.28	85.25
TOT PCT DISAGREE	44.43	32.58	52.29	31.82	27.20	35.81	7.86	4.79
GRAHAM								
TOTAL RESPONSES	45	45	45	45	45	44	45	45
STRONGLY AGREE	26.76	12.69	21.58	14.57	17.83	24.63	15.95	35.70
TEND TO AGREE	27.21	21.58	23.46	13.14	21.58	23.68	38.03	33.78
TEND TO DISAGREE	17.83	20.64	19.71	25.34	15.95	19.89	11.26	9.38
STRONGLY DISAGREE	5.63	27.21	15.01	28.15	9.38	7.58	16.89	9.38
NO OPINION	22.56	17.87	20.24	18.81	35.25	24.22	17.87	11.75
TOT. PCT. AGREE	53.98	34.27	45.04	27.70	39.41	48.31	53.98	69.48
TOT PCT DISAGREE	23.46	47.86	34.72	53.49	25.34	27.47	28.15	18.77
SANTA CRUZ								
TOTAL RESPONSES	67	66	67	67	67	66	65	67
STRONGLY AGREE	10.60	24.45	13.65	19.58	0.	7.60	42.15	49.93
TEND TO AGREE	24.13	37.04	15.15	25.94	30.49	30.63	40.36	33.30
TEND TO DISAGREE	27.18	21.54	24.19	27.12	27.24	24.56	4.69	4.55
STRONGLY DISAGREE	18.02	1.52	25.62	4.61	18.02	10.64	1.54	0.
NO OPINION	20.07	15.45	21.39	22.75	24.25	26.58	11.25	12.21
TOT. PCT. AGREE	34.73	61.49	28.80	45.52	30.49	38.23	82.52	83.24
TOT PCT DISAGREE	45.20	23.07	49.81	31.73	45.26	35.19	6.23	4.55

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

PREFERENCES ABOUT AGREEMENT AND DIS-  
AGREEMENT TO SELECTED STATEMENTS ON WILDERNESS  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	ARIZONA HAS TOO MUCH FEDERAL LAND	ARIZONA SHOULD HAVE MORE WILDER- NESS AREA	FEDERAL LAND IN ARIZONA SHOULD BE GI- VEN TO STATE	NEW WIL- DERNESS AREAS ARE MORE IMFOR- TANT THAN NEW MINES	EASTERERS WANT WIL- DERNESS MORE THAN LOCAL PEOPLE DO	ARIZONA HAS ENOUGH FEDERAL WILDER- NESS RIGHT N	WILDER- NESS IS A GOOD THING FOR MOST ARIZONA PEOPLE	WILDER- NESS LANDS NEED TO BE PRO- TECTED BY USE RESTRI
GREENLEE								
TOTAL RESPONSES	59	59	59	59	59	58	58	59
STRONGLY AGREE	22.06	10.50	19.16	13.40	24.24	34.99	19.03	24.96
TEND TO AGREE	33.72	25.37	28.64	18.89	34.47	35.82	30.40	44.26
TEND TO DISAGREE	21.72	25.37	18.85	24.99	14.12	17.17	21.61	7.94
STRONGLY DISAGREE	7.60	27.14	13.06	31.84	5.08	3.26	15.37	12.68
NO OPINION	14.90	11.63	20.29	10.88	22.09	8.76	13.58	10.16
TOT. PCT. AGREE	55.78	35.87	47.80	32.29	58.71	70.81	49.43	69.21
TOT PCT DISAGREE	29.32	52.51	31.91	56.84	19.20	20.43	36.99	20.63
MARICOPA								
TOTAL RESPONSES	1578	1578	1582	1578	1580	1575	1577	1581
STRONGLY AGREE	17.71	17.54	13.00	17.28	8.31	14.58	31.98	49.13
TEND TO AGREE	24.17	29.36	24.73	24.96	19.22	27.86	42.90	35.08
TEND TO DISAGREE	26.37	22.71	23.14	25.88	29.59	26.65	8.85	5.62
STRONGLY DISAGREE	13.53	10.24	19.86	12.43	15.32	9.39	3.59	2.15
NO OPINION	18.22	20.15	19.27	19.45	27.56	21.53	12.67	8.02
TOT. PCT. AGREE	41.88	46.90	37.74	42.24	27.52	42.43	74.88	84.21
TOT PCT DISAGREE	39.90	32.95	42.99	38.31	44.92	36.04	12.44	7.77

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)



TABLE 3-7 (APPENDIX)  
(COMPARE REPORT TABLE 4-7)

OPINIONS ABOUT WHY AND WHERE MORE  
WILDERNESS AREAS MAY BE NEEDED  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	FOR PLANT PRO- TECTION	FOR WILDLIFE PRO- TECTION	NEAR BIG CITIES	VISIBLE FROM HIGHWAY	NEARBY OR NEXT TO NATIONAL PARKS
PIMA					
TOTAL RESPONSES	533	533	533	533	533
YES	50.89	66.54	40.02	18.66	37.33
MAYBE	25.78	15.29	27.99	27.48	34.97
NO	13.87	9.15	17.47	36.31	13.67
NO OPINION	9.46	9.02	14.51	17.54	14.03
YAVAPAI					
TOTAL RESPONSES	59	60	59	59	60
YES	41.42	53.87	23.92	13.43	30.22
MAYBE	30.63	22.53	32.28	21.49	31.85
NO	19.89	18.30	30.38	51.66	29.97
NO OPINION	8.06	5.30	13.43	13.43	7.95
COCONINO					
TOTAL RESPONSES	78	78	77	77	77
YES	52.25	72.78	28.43	20.45	41.10
MAYBE	27.36	21.18	31.80	23.36	38.88
NO	10.39	0.	19.76	34.71	10.54
NO OPINION	9.99	6.05	20.02	21.49	9.48
PINAL					
TOTAL RESPONSES	55	55	55	55	55
YES	50.00	61.43	24.76	23.81	31.90
MAYBE	15.71	11.43	25.24	23.81	25.71
NO	19.05	15.24	24.76	23.33	11.90
NO OPINION	15.24	11.90	25.24	29.05	30.48
COCHISE					
TOTAL RESPONSES	29	29	29	29	29
YES	42.86	64.29	31.43	24.29	37.14
MAYBE	25.71	20.00	30.00	22.86	35.71
NO	11.43	5.71	20.00	30.00	10.00
NO OPINION	20.00	10.00	18.57	22.86	17.14
MOHAVE					
TOTAL RESPONSES	77	77	78	76	77
YES	45.32	61.83	28.53	17.68	29.85
MAYBE	23.72	16.47	26.53	22.92	32.98
NO	18.61	14.49	26.57	42.73	22.73
NO OPINION	12.35	7.21	18.37	16.67	14.44
YUMA					
TOTAL RESPONSES	70	70	70	70	70
YES	42.81	61.98	23.63	17.01	34.64
MAYBE	25.31	12.13	25.28	15.40	23.09
NO	24.78	20.39	34.08	50.58	26.37
NO OPINION	7.10	5.49	17.01	17.01	15.91
NAVAJO					
TOTAL RESPONSES	36	36	36	36	36
YES	40.12	54.44	20.27	22.56	28.42
MAYBE	24.79	29.79	24.34	32.44	29.73
NO	25.21	12.62	33.75	32.38	25.66
NO OPINION	9.88	3.15	21.64	12.62	16.19

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

OPINIONS ABOUT WHY AND WHERE MORE  
WILDERNESS AREAS MAY BE NEEDED  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	FOR PLANT PRO- TECTION	FOR WILDLIFE PRO- TECTION	NEAR BIG CITIES	VISIBLE FROM HIGHWAY	NEARBY OR NEXT TO NATIONAL PARKS
GILA					
TOTAL RESPONSES	74	74	74	74	74
YES	30.37	46.11	16.49	19.86	25.91
MAYBE	19.12	14.34	17.47	13.44	21.27
NO	42.80	31.64	43.13	50.09	29.91
NO OPINION	7.71	7.91	22.91	16.61	22.91
APACHE					
TOTAL RESPONSES	48	48	48	47	48
YES	52.29	67.80	18.96	17.54	37.16
MAYBE	16.48	9.21	20.30	30.41	31.61
NO	19.55	11.31	37.37	33.15	16.10
NO OPINION	11.69	11.69	23.37	18.91	15.13
GRAHAM					
TOTAL RESPONSES	44	45	45	45	45
YES	29.86	49.29	17.83	17.38	29.09
MAYBE	24.63	15.95	21.58	15.95	22.52
NO	29.36	22.52	36.15	44.59	25.83
NO OPINION	16.15	12.24	24.44	22.07	22.56
SANTA CRUZ					
TOTAL RESPONSES	67	67	67	66	67
YES	52.81	69.77	39.53	23.10	43.83
MAYBE	27.24	16.52	18.14	24.56	24.25
NO	7.54	4.49	17.96	33.75	19.52
NO OPINION	12.41	9.22	24.37	18.60	12.41
GREENLEE					
TOTAL RESPONSES	59	59	59	59	59
YES	32.97	52.57	25.03	20.70	26.08
MAYBE	22.50	14.15	21.75	21.00	32.97
NO	35.08	24.92	36.17	43.78	28.61
NO OPINION	9.44	8.35	17.05	14.52	12.34
MARICOPA					
TOTAL RESPONSES	1580	1582	1580	1580	1583
YES	45.66	60.00	34.97	22.46	35.52
MAYBE	26.45	18.37	27.99	25.21	33.67
NO	17.13	13.33	22.25	36.30	16.64
NO OPINION	10.76	8.29	14.79	16.03	14.17

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)



TABLE 3-8 (APPENDIX)  
(COMPARE REPORT TABLES 5-1, 5-2)

REASON GIVEN FOR NOT VISITING WILDERNESS AREAS  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	DID NOT VISIT WILDERNESS	REASON DID NOT VISIT
PIMA		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	126	
NO INTEREST		16.49
NOT KNOW EXIST		12.22
NOT KNOW WHERE		29.26
NO TIME		13.03
CANT-HANDICAP		9.04
NO TRANSPORTN		0.84
PLAN TO GO		8.17
OTHER		10.96

YAVAPAI		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	10	
NO INTEREST		23.01
NOT KNOW EXIST		7.67
NOT KNOW WHERE		23.01
NO TIME		15.34
CANT-HANDICAP		0.
NO TRANSPORTN		0.
PLAN TO GO		23.30
OTHER		7.67

COCONINO		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	17	
NO INTEREST		7.74
NOT KNOW EXIST		13.36
NOT KNOW WHERE		55.55
NO TIME		4.38
CANT-HANDICAP		0.
NO TRANSPORTN		5.62
PLAN TO GO		13.36
OTHER		0.

PINAL		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	9	
NO INTEREST		40.63
NOT KNOW EXIST		9.37
NOT KNOW WHERE		21.88
NO TIME		18.75
CANT-HANDICAP		0.
NO TRANSPORTN		0.
PLAN TO GO		0.
OTHER		9.37

COCHISE		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	5	
NO INTEREST		9.09
NOT KNOW EXIST		0.
NOT KNOW WHERE		27.27
NO TIME		27.27
CANT-HANDICAP		9.09
NO TRANSPORTN		0.
PLAN TO GO		9.09
OTHER		18.18

REASON GIVEN FOR NOT VISITING WILDERNESS AREAS  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	DID NOT VISIT WILDERNESS	REASON DID NOT VISIT
MOHAVE		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	17	
NO INTEREST		14.40
NOT KNOW EXIST		14.34
NOT KNOW WHERE		14.22
NO TIME		14.22
CANT-HANDICAP		14.40
NO TRANSPORTN		0.
PLAN TO GO		18.96
OTHER		9.48

YUMA		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	19	
NO INTEREST		17.44
NOT KNOW EXIST		10.76
NOT KNOW WHERE		17.44
NO TIME		21.80
CANT-HANDICAP		0.
NO TRANSPORTN		4.36
PLAN TO GO		17.44
OTHER		10.76

NAVAJO		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	12	
NO INTEREST		0.
NOT KNOW EXIST		20.87
NOT KNOW WHERE		36.01
NO TIME		22.25
CANT-HANDICAP		0.
NO TRANSPORTN		0.
PLAN TO GO		0.
OTHER		20.87

GILA		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	25	
NO INTEREST		30.24
NOT KNOW EXIST		5.60
NOT KNOW WHERE		6.35
NO TIME		13.93
CANT-HANDICAP		14.38
NO TRANSPORTN		0.
PLAN TO GO		15.12
OTHER		14.38

APACHE		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	9	
NO INTEREST		10.00
NOT KNOW EXIST		20.00
NOT KNOW WHERE		10.00
NO TIME		20.00
CANT-HANDICAP		0.
NO TRANSPORTN		0.
PLAN TO GO		20.00
OTHER		20.00

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)

REASON GIVEN FOR NOT VISITING WILDERNESS AREAS  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	DID NOT VISIT WILDERNESS	REASON DID NOT VISIT
GRAHAM		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	10	
NO INTEREST		20.49
NOT KNOW EXIST		0.
NOT KNOW WHERE		10.24
NO TIME		43.66
CANT-HANDICAP		10.24
NO TRANSPORTN		0.
PLAN TO GO		10.24
OTHER		5.12
SANTA CRUZ		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	21	
NO INTEREST		26.82
NOT KNOW EXIST		0.
NOT KNOW WHERE		26.20
NO TIME		31.19
CANT-HANDICAP		0.
NO TRANSPORTN		0.
PLAN TO GO		15.80
OTHER		0.
GREENLEE		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	20	
NO INTEREST		23.95
NOT KNOW EXIST		5.42
NOT KNOW WHERE		9.83
NO TIME		22.82
CANT-HANDICAP		11.98
NO TRANSPORTN		0.
PLAN TO GO		14.12
OTHER		11.87
MARICOPA		
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	390	
NO INTEREST		24.46
NOT KNOW EXIST		11.00
NOT KNOW WHERE		19.21
NO TIME		12.26
CANT-HANDICAP		12.41
NO TRANSPORTN		1.60
PLAN TO GO		9.74
OTHER		9.32

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)



TABLE 3-9 (APPENDIX)  
(COMPARE REPORT TABLE 5-7)  
INFORMATION ON TRIP EXPENSES  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
RLM SURVEY, 1992

COUNTY	NBR	TOTAL TRIP COST	TOTAL TRANS- PORTN COST	TOTAL TRIP MILES	NUMBER WITH RESPON- DENT	TOTAL ON TRIP	TOTAL TRIP DAYS	COST PER PERSON (TOTAL ON TRIP)	AMT. EXTRA PER PERSON IF TRIP COST MORE (TOTAL ON TRIP)
PIMA									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	169	94.53	32.04	134.1	3.91	4.91	2.13	19.23	8.53
YAVAPAI									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	12	86.16	32.07	157.6	2.77	3.77	2.70	22.83	7.33
COCONINO									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	25	63.96	23.57	108.4	3.98	4.98	3.49	12.85	11.79
PINAL									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	10	92.05	28.08	131.0	4.67	5.67	2.41	16.24	8.76
COCHISE									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	12	57.86	25.34	104.8	4.93	5.93	1.93	9.76	5.76
MOHAVE									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	18	105.9	41.15	171.3	2.47	3.47	2.98	30.50	9.62
YUMA									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	14	162.8	44.29	233.0	4.56	5.56	2.37	29.30	5.95
NAVAJO									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	5	135.6	59.68	126.7	4.03	5.03	5.78	26.98	7.68
GILA									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	17	54.83	27.08	81.64	1.99	2.99	2.21	18.35	14.10
APACHE									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	16	59.57	27.30	97.68	4.22	5.22	1.52	11.42	6.20
GRAHAM									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	11	79.81	27.50	104.8	5.27	6.27	2.08	12.73	2.82
SANTA CRUZ									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	16	135.8	35.20	141.3	2.45	3.45	2.00	39.42	13.09
GREENLEE									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	11	153.8	50.71	162.2	5.25	6.25	2.36	24.59	10.18
MARICOPA									
TOTAL RESPONDENTS AVERAGES	376	104.4	33.41	142.7	4.69	5.69	2.63	18.33	8.95

TABLE 3-10 (APPENDIX)  
(COMPARE REPORT TABLE 6-4)

REASONS GIVEN FOR NOT GIVING TO  
SPECIAL (FICTIONAL) WILDERNESS FUND  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

REASONS GIVEN FOR NOT GIVING TO  
SPECIAL (FICTIONAL) WILDERNESS FUND  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY                      WOULD NOT  
                                 GIVE  
                                 BECAUSE

PIMA

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	238
MY RIGHT	39.43
CANT AFFORD	47.08
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	8.25
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	5.24

YAVAPAI

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	35
MY RIGHT	37.83
CANT AFFORD	31.08
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	15.75
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	15.33

COCONINO

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	29
MY RIGHT	39.17
CANT AFFORD	48.60
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	6.64
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	5.59

PINAL

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	35
MY RIGHT	35.56
CANT AFFORD	42.96
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	12.59
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	8.89

COCHISE

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	13
MY RIGHT	32.26
CANT AFFORD	51.61
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	9.68
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	6.45

MOHAVE

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	48
MY RIGHT	36.08
CANT AFFORD	44.21
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	11.46
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	8.25

YUMA

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	43
MY RIGHT	27.71
CANT AFFORD	53.50
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	5.36
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	13.43

COUNTY                      WOULD NOT  
                                 GIVE  
                                 BECAUSE

NAVAJO

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	19
MY RIGHT	26.67
CANT AFFORD	52.51
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	0.
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	20.83

GILA

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	54
MY RIGHT	37.77
CANT AFFORD	31.04
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	12.25
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	18.94

APACHE

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	22
MY RIGHT	25.00
CANT AFFORD	64.75
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	0.
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	10.25

GRAHAM

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	29
MY RIGHT	35.96
CANT AFFORD	41.71
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	5.75
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	16.58

SANTA CRUZ

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	26
MY RIGHT	22.99
CANT AFFORD	54.03
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	15.27
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	7.71

GREENLEE

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	38
MY RIGHT	22.40
CANT AFFORD	50.84
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	3.89
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	22.87

MARICOPA

TOTAL RESPONDENTS	823
MY RIGHT	35.26
CANT AFFORD	45.11
OPPOSE SPC FUNDS	11.04
OPPOSE WILDERNESS	8.60

(RESPONSES TO ITEMS DISPLAYED IN PERCENTAGES)



TABLE 3-11 (APPENDIX)  
 (COMPARE REPORT TABLE 6-5)  
 AMOUNTS RESPONDENTS WOULD GIVE TO SUPPORT  
 EXISTING AND EXPANDED WILDERNESS  
 (WEIGHTED DATA)  
 BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	BASE NBR	AMOUNT FOR EXISTING ARIZONA WILDERNESS	AMOUNT FOR EXISTING U.S. WILDERNESS	AMOUNT FOR TWO PCT ARIZONA WILDERNESS INCREASE	AMOUNT FOR TWO PCT U.S. WILDERNESS INCREASE	AMOUNT FOR FIVE PCT ARIZONA WILDERNESS INCREASE	AMOUNT FOR FIVE PCT U.S. WILDERNESS INCREASE
PIMA							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	530	13.45	8.95	7.27	6.04	7.37	6.77
YAVAPAI							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	60	8.50	6.70	3.08	1.57	0.65	0.26
COCONINO							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	78	16.81	10.55	12.00	8.40	8.75	6.53
PINAL							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	55	7.62	3.29	5.10	4.91	3.69	2.73
COCHISE							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	29	11.01	7.37	10.30	7.51	13.09	7.16
MOHAVE							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	77	6.81	5.28	3.29	1.18	4.38	1.96
YUMA							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	69	7.44	4.56	2.06	1.33	1.65	1.34
NAVAJO							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	36	12.49	11.38	11.54	8.07	11.64	7.91
GILA							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	73	5.64	5.35	2.49	2.15	2.19	2.06
APACHE							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	48	16.76	10.43	10.87	7.65	9.44	7.88
GRAHAM							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	45	3.91	2.77	2.59	2.31	1.60	2.03
SANTA CRUZ							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	68	22.11	13.26	14.20	15.15	22.88	24.67
GREENLEE							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	59	9.13	4.96	5.28	4.19	4.59	3.08
MARICOPA							
TOTAL COUNT AVERAGES	1575	12.42	7.88	6.78	5.19	7.69	6.13

TABLE 3-12 (APPENDIX)  
(COMPARE REPORT TABLE 6-6)

ALLOCATIONS OF WILLINGNESS TO GIVE AMOUNTS  
TO SELECTED ARIZONA WILDERNESS USES  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	NUM- BER GIVING	LAR- GEST AMT FOR ARIZ	POR- TION FOR VISITS THIS YEAR	POR- TION FOR VISITS IN FU- TURE	POR- TION TO PRO- TECT ARIZ WILDLIFE AND PLANTS	POR- TION FOR FUTURE GENE- RATIONS
PIMA						
TOTAL RESPONSES	206					
AVG AMOUNTS		41.30	7.16	6.64	13.55	13.94
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.17	0.16	0.33	0.34
YAVAPAI						
TOTAL RESPONSES	15					
AVG AMOUNTS		32.00	5.84	6.53	6.53	13.11
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.18	0.20	0.20	0.41
COCONINO						
TOTAL RESPONSES	37					
AVG AMOUNTS		41.82	6.57	7.85	14.18	13.21
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.16	0.19	0.34	0.32
PINAL						
TOTAL RESPONSES	12					
AVG AMOUNTS		43.49	4.72	4.79	10.04	23.94
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.11	0.11	0.23	0.55
COCHISE						
TOTAL RESPONSES	11					
AVG AMOUNTS		51.93	9.11	8.93	15.74	18.15
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.18	0.17	0.30	0.35
MOHAVE						
TOTAL RESPONSES	18					
AVG AMOUNTS		39.09	5.04	7.52	15.09	11.43
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.13	0.19	0.39	0.29
YUMA						
TOTAL RESPONSES	22					
AVG AMOUNTS		20.67	2.83	3.10	5.99	8.76
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.14	0.15	0.29	0.42
NAVAJO						
TOTAL RESPONSES	7					
AVG AMOUNTS		57.04	7.02	24.58	13.55	11.89
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.12	0.43	0.24	0.21
GILA						
TOTAL RESPONSES	13					
AVG AMOUNTS		45.36	8.22	7.42	10.15	19.57
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.18	0.16	0.22	0.43
APACHE						
TOTAL RESPONSES	15					
AVG AMOUNTS		57.26	5.67	6.34	28.85	16.41
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.10	0.11	0.50	0.29



ALLOCATIONS OF WILLINGNESS TO GIVE AMOUNTS  
TO SELECTED U.S. WILDERNESS USES  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
ELM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	NUM- BER GIVING	LAR- GEST AMT FOR U.S.	POR- TION FOR VISITS THIS YEAR	POR- TION FOR VISITS IN FU- TURE	POR- TION TO PRO- TECT U.S. WILDLIFE AND PLANTS	POR- TION FOR FUTURE GENE- RATIONS
GRAHAM						
TOTAL RESPONSES	5					
AVG AMOUNTS		31.69	9.77	8.15	5.62	8.15
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.31	0.26	0.18	0.26
SANTA CRUZ						
TOTAL RESPONSES	17					
AVG AMOUNTS		154.9	9.85	11.15	67.42	66.48
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.06	0.07	0.44	0.43
GREENLEE						
TOTAL RESPONSES	10					
AVG AMOUNTS		32.97	2.26	2.72	9.85	18.13
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.07	0.08	0.30	0.55
MARICOPA						
TOTAL RESPONSES	401					
AVG AMOUNTS		41.18	6.00	7.94	12.30	14.94
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.15	0.19	0.30	0.36

TABLE 3-13 (APPENDIX)  
(COMPARE REPORT TABLE 6-7)

ALLOCATIONS OF WILLINGNESS TO GIVE AMOUNTS  
TO SELECTED U.S. WILDERNESS USES  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	NUM- BER GIVING	LAR- GEST AMT FOR U.S.	POR- TION FOR VISITS THIS YEAR	POR- TION FOR VISITS IN FU- TURE	POR- TION TO PRO- TECT U.S. WILDLIFE AND PLANTS	POR- TION FOR FUTURE GENE- RATIONS
PIMA						
TOTAL RESPONSES	166					
AVG AMOUNTS		35.85	4.98	4.71	11.32	14.84
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.14	0.13	0.32	0.41
YAVAPAI						
TOTAL RESPONSES	12					
AVG AMOUNTS		28.60	4.27	2.93	4.53	16.87
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.15	0.10	0.16	0.59
COCONINO						
TOTAL RESPONSES	28					
AVG AMOUNTS		36.75	6.03	8.73	10.52	11.47
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.16	0.24	0.29	0.31
PINAL						
TOTAL RESPONSES	8					
AVG AMOUNTS		34.97	3.60	5.20	5.20	20.97
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.10	0.15	0.15	0.60
COCHISE						
TOTAL RESPONSES	9					
AVG AMOUNTS		36.62	5.38	6.33	12.33	12.57
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.15	0.17	0.34	0.34
MOHAVE						
TOTAL RESPONSES	13					
AVG AMOUNTS		26.56	2.62	6.87	10.44	6.62
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.10	0.26	0.39	0.25
YUMA						
TOTAL RESPONSES	18					
AVG AMOUNTS		17.85	1.65	2.00	5.25	8.96
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.09	0.11	0.29	0.50
NAVAJO						
TOTAL RESPONSES	6					
AVG AMOUNTS		40.02	8.00	7.09	11.67	13.25
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.20	0.18	0.29	0.33
GILA						
TOTAL RESPONSES	13					
AVG AMOUNTS		39.19	6.76	6.71	12.16	13.56
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.17	0.17	0.31	0.35
APACHE						
TOTAL RESPONSES	13					
AVG AMOUNTS		48.71	5.67	9.40	17.97	15.67
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.12	0.19	0.37	0.32



ALLOCATIONS OF WILLINGNESS TO GIVE AMOUNTS  
TO SELECTED ARIZONA WILDERNESS USES  
(WEIGHTED DATA)  
BLM SURVEY, 1982

COUNTY	NUM- BER GIVING	LAR- GEST AMT FOR ARIZ	POR- TION FOR VISITS THIS YEAR	POR- TION FOR VISITS IN FU- TURE	POR- TION TO PRO- TECT ARIZ WILDLIFE AND PLANTS	POR- TION FOR FUTURE GENE- RATIONS
GRAHAM						
TOTAL RESPONSES	7					
AVG AMOUNTS		26.65	7.47	4.59	6.35	8.24
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.28	0.17	0.24	0.31
SANTA CRUZ						
TOTAL RESPONSES	22					
AVG AMOUNTS		137.0	9.96	11.17	57.49	58.37
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.07	0.08	0.42	0.43
GREENLEE						
TOTAL RESPONSES	16					
AVG AMOUNTS		31.50	4.73	4.29	8.87	13.61
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.15	0.14	0.28	0.43
MARICOPA						
TOTAL RESPONSES	488					
AVG AMOUNTS		46.94	8.16	8.21	13.93	16.63
PCT OF TOT AMT			0.17	0.17	0.30	0.35

88019133

24 1983

6117

WER

OFFICE

DATE  
RETURNED

Smith	Co-930	OFFICE
-------	--------	--------

(Continued on reverse)

BLM LIBRARY  
SC-324A, BLDG. 50  
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER  
P. O. BOX 25047  
DENVER, CO 80225-0047

**GAYLORD**

PRINTED IN U.S.A.



BLM-AZ-PT-83-010-8500

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE  
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
INT 415